Weather
Fine, hot weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 90.5 and the minimum 69.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 83.3 and 61.2.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2373 VOL. VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年五月初二日 SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

ALL FRONTS QUIET IN AFGHANISTAN; TRIBES LOOT CITY

Advancing British Troops Winning Confidence Of People Of Khyber

TRIBES IN ACTION

Jellalabad Sacked After Troops Take Flight In Air Raid

AWAIT ARMISTICE

Chief Commander Who Is Real Power Expected To Sue For Peace

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

Simla, May 27.—Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar reports that the successes of the British arms followed by good payment for supplies by the British troops has had a wonderful effect in the occupied territories on the Khyber front. The local peasantry at first fled before our advance, but they are fast returning and are busy with an almost record harvest and supplies are coming in freely. The peasants naively say if we promised not to tax them they would welcome British rule.

Meanwhile peace reigns on all the fronts. The Fast of Ramadan, which commences on May 31, will prevent the enemy actively fighting.

Bombs Freely Used

During the recent fighting bombs were freely used in turning out gunners from their shelters and for clearing the brows of hills and doubtless they will form essential weapons in future mountain warfare.

Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar reports:

The Dakka front is quiet.

General Nadir Khan, who has arrived at Matuam, is now beginning to show signs of activity. A mixed force of Khost tribesmen and Afghan regulars has advanced down the Kaitu River and crossed our border in the direction of Spinwam. Our small frontier post there has been safely withdrawn. Similar measures have been taken with exposed posts in the Upper Tochi which are liable to attack should a tribal rising eventuate on the Khost or Birmal border.

Some Afghan regular troops with the Khostwal Lashkar are reported to be taking up a position on the right bank of the Kurram River opposite Thal.

The general officer commanding in Baluchistan reports the capture of the Baldak Fort.

Afghans In Retreat

Simla, May 26.—Our aeroplanes report large numbers of the enemy retiring westwards between Jellalabad and Kabul and it is reported that stores and munitions are being moved from Jellalabad to Gandamak, 28 miles west of Jellalabad.

The Tirah is quiet and good reports regarding the Afridis are received. The attitude of the Mohmands is excellent in spite of the strain on their loyalty caused by the presence of Afghan troops and leading Mullahs in their country.

On the 23rd Chitral scouts and the Mehtar's bodyguard co-operated with our movable column in attacking the Afghan regulars and tribesmen holding a line on the Bashgul River. We gained all our objectives and the enemy fled towards Asmar, leaving four guns and a lapse number of arms and stores in our hands. Their dead are estimated at 250. Our casualties were comparatively slight, the Chitral scouts suffering the the heaviest losses with only eight men killed and 23 wounded. In this second action, the Chitralis fought well.

The Dakka front is quiet.

Nothing else has been reported.

Jellalabad Looted

Simla, May 25.—Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar reports that on Friday strange stories, which have since been confirmed, reached Dakka of happenings at Jellalabad, where thousands of tribesmen, including 3,000 Tirah Afridis, collected on pretense of responding to the Amir's proclamation calling for recruits. It is stated that the Amir had promised them arms and am-

(Continued on Page 4)

Yanks In Russia Stopping For 'Chow' While On The Hike

Members of Company A, Thirty-first Infantry U.S.A., enjoying a hot meal while on a practise hike near Vladivostok, Siberia. The inevitable rolling kitchen, filled to the brim with hot food, accompanied the men on the march.

GENEVA GIVES HOLIDAY TO CHILDREN OF VERDUN

Swiss City May Also Become Sponsor For Stricken French Fortress Town

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Geneva, May 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—A committee formed in Geneva has just collected the necessary funds for the adoption of 150 to 200 children of the town of Verdun who will be given a holiday for a month or two in the holiday settlements at the foot of the Jura Mountains. A delegation from Geneva went a few days ago to Verdun, where it was received by the Mayor, M. Robin, who accepted with joy the idea that the little ones in his administraton should receve hospitality in Switzerland.

Another scheme aimed at in Geneva is that Geneva shall become the sponsor of the town of Verdun. This will be submitted to the Administrative Council.

AERONAUTICAL MEETING IS OPENED AT PARIS

Purpose Of Gathering To Fix Regulations Governing Civilian Flying

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

Paris, May 22.—Major General Seely, of the British Air Ministry, has arrived to inaugurate the International Aeronautical Convention which is to regulate civilian flying.

Draws Comparison

Paris, May 23.—At a dinner given to celebrate the International Aeronautical Convention, Major-General Seely said that a Commission had fixed the laws of the air in a few weeks while it had taken two centuries to fix the laws of the sea. He was of the opinion that the former would be more generous than the latter.

General Botha said that the Convention would be one of the finest instruments for safety in the world and it would ultimately lead to world peace.

Sir Robert Garran said no part of the world had more to expect from aerial developments than Australia, both internally and internationally. Only with the aid of rapid communication would peoples get to know and understand each other.

Fire Losses In U.S. In 1918 G.$29,000,000

Reuter's Pacific Service

New York, May 24.—(Wireless from San Diego).—Fire losses in America in 1918 totaled $29,000,000, the greatest since the San Francisco fire, according to the National Underwriter's report.

French Demonstrators Start Hunger Strike

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

Paris, May 22.—Forty of the demonstrators arrested on May 1, have begun a hunger-strike.

OMSK TO BE RECOGNISED ALLIES TELL KOLTCHAK

Liberties Of Russian People Must Be Respected By New Government, However

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, May 28.—(Via Koukaza).—The Council of Four has addressed to Admiral Koltchak a collective communication saying that the Entente is ready to recognise the Omsk Government on condition that it respects the liberty of the Russian people, notably convoking a Constituent Assembly.

Eruption Damages East Java Estates

Volcano Kloet Active, Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd., Is Advised

An eruption of the Volcano Kloet, in East Java, occurred on May 20, and caused certain damage on the estates of Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd., and Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.

Telegrams received from the companies' agents in Java are, in effect, as follows:

Kroewoek Estate. The buildings are intact, but 9 acres of hevea, planted in 1913, have been devastated and rendered unplantable; and the branches of approximately one half of the trees in the other gardens have been broken, but these trees are expected to recover. It is impossible, as yet, to judge what effect this will have on the current year's output, but, probably, the original estimate of 600,000 lbs. will have to be reduced.

Djarangan Estate, (Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.).—Some of the young trees on Loengoer Redjo division, planted 1916-17, have suffered by having their branches broken, but these will recover.

Following the eruption there was a rain of ashes which made tapping impossible on all the estates, but rains have fallen since then and tapping has been resumed.

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegram from their agents in Java. Telegram despatched on May 21, received on May 27, 1919.

Eruption Kloet Goenoengsarie temporarily suspends tapping owing ashrain otherwise no damage."

Since the above it is learned that rain has fallen and tapping has been resumed. Kloet is about 60 kilometers from the Anglo-Dutch Estates.

Paderewski Arrives In Paris From Warsaw

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, May 28.—(Via Koukaza).—M. Paderewski has arrived in Paris from Warsaw.

Minister Outlines France's Policies For Raising Funds

Vast Loan Proposed Based On New Resources, New Taxes And Tax Increases

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, May 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—M. Klotz, the Minister of Finance, today informed Parliament of some of his financial projects. Thus he recommends the flotation of a vast loan which shall include the next vote of 1,280 millions of francs based on new resources; new taxes; an increase of the taxes on wines, sugar, coffee, gas, electricity, tobacco, matches, registration stamps, customs duties and patent rights.

M. Klotz announced also the keeping in reserve of three other schemes; firstly, a tax on inheritances; secondly, an increase of the income-tax and, thirdly, a monopoly of the sale of gasoline and petroleum.

The Chamber and the Senate immediately voted the increase in the price of tobacco.

In conclusion M. Klotz informed the Senate that the Government relied on the Senate to continue the same faithful and constant collaboration to permit the former to overcome the difficulties which confront it, which are serious but which do not approach those which the country triumphantly faced during the war.

Imposes New Taxes

Paris, May 28.—(Via Koukaza).—The Minister of Finance today informed Parliament of his plans for imposing new taxes amounting to 1,280 millions of francs.

Special Constables Will Be Demobilised At End Of This Year

Men For Regular Force Are Being Engaged In London Now

Notifications have been issued to warning officers of the special constables to the effect that present plans contemplate their demobilisation by the end of this year. New men for the regular police force are being engaged in London now and will be on the way to Shanghai soon.

ATTACK ON PETROGRAD IS REPORTED BEGINNING

City Said To Be Menaced By Several Forces Of Advancing Esthonians

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

Stockholm, May 20.—The Esthonian attack on Petrograd has begun, one force having reached Moloskovusa, half-way between Narva and Petrograd, while another is advancing to cut the communication between Pskoff and Petrograd and a third force has invaded Lettland and is threatening the Lettish Soviet Republic.

The Karelian forces on the Finnish front are awaiting the result of the Esthonian attack in order to advance if the Esthonians fail.

Report From Helsingfors

Helsingfors, May 21.—The Government of Petrograd has been cleared of the Bolsheviki. The inhabitants of the region, who are mostly of Finnish descent, are participating in the operations against the Bolshevists.

Allies Near City

Reuter's Pacific Service

London, May 24.—(Wireless from San Diego).—Allied forces are within forty-five miles of Petrograd. The Bolsheviki have been unsuccessful.

TOWN IN NORTH RUSSIA TAKEN FROM BOLSHEVIKI

Official Word From Murmansk Apprises London Of New Advance Of Allies

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

London, May 23.—An official communique from the Murmansk front reports:

General Maynard reports the capture of Medvyejvagora after a series of actions with the enemy's rear-guard. During his retirement the enemy suffered severely and captured documents showing that our unrelenting advance has undermined his morale.

We have now occupied the heights surrounding Medvyejvagora.

Owing to the rapidity of our advance the enemy has only slightly damaged the piers, wharves, railway, workshops and buildings of the town.

'The Flying Countess'

A striking photograph of Lady Drogheda, noted as an air woman, who has traversed practically the whole of the British Isles with her aircraft exhibition to raise money for war funds. Before her marriage to the Earl of Dorgheda she was Miss Kathleen Pelham-Burn, daughter of the late Mr. C. M. Pelham-Burn, of Orange Park, Edinburgh.

Japanese Commercial Paper Under Ban Of Chinese Banks; Cotton Men Support Boycott

Financial Houses Refuse Currency And Checks Of Nipponese And Sales Of Mill Products Are Also Stopped

Anti-Japanese [illegible] completed among Chinese bankers and local cotton merchants yesterday. The native banks will not honor checks on Japanese banks and will not accept Japanese coins or even honor their own orders endorsed by Japanese banks. Cotton merchants will refuse to sell any goods to Japanese firms starting from today in accordance with the decisions of the extraordinary meeting called by their guild on Kiangse Road last night.

Up to the present, although Japanese banks' notes had not been accepted, the exchange banks still continued to exchange Japanese gold and silver specie and the larger banks honored their own native orders when presented for payment by Japanese banks. Yesterday's decision completes the embargo and hereafter all native bank orders will bear the chop that they are not payable when endorsed by Japanese firms or banks. This will, it is expected, make it impossible for Chinese dealers to buy from Japanese producers.

Cotton Men Meet

The meeting of the cotton merchants was convened upon the receipt of several threatening letters, protesting against the sales of Chinese cotton to Japanese firms. Although Japanese cotton yarns had been under ban for a considerable time, Chinese merchants regarded the sale of the raw material to the islanders as not within the province of the boycott movement. However, it was pointed out by the boycotters that the supply of Chinese cotton to the Nipponese would cause the manufacturing of more yarns for the Chinese market.

One of the letters signed by the Citizens' Iron and Blood Association was especially violent. It said that if the merchants continued their transactions with Japanese, the members of the organisation would present them with "healthy pills."

It was decided by the cotton merchants to refrain from selling cotton to Japanese from today. All goods contracted for up to yesterday, however, would be delivered to the Japanese as usual.

Extra gendarmes were posted in Lunghua yesterday by order of the local military authorities in view of the anti-Japanese movement. The men are instructed to give protection to all Japanese pedestrians and to arrest any who attempt to molest them.

The first case of stoning Japanese took place yesterday afternoon when an islander, who had just visited a ship yard where a Japanese vessel was under repairs, was first abused and then hit with bricks. A number of small children tracked him when he left the dock. They laughed at him for being unable to ride in a ricsha, because the coolies refuse to pull him. Then they called him all kinds of names and chased after him. When he began to flee, the students threw several bricks at him. He managed to escape, however.

No arrest was made.

New Schools Join Strike

Several new schools have joined the students' movement, among them being The Chinese Girls' Physical Institute, The Physical Training School, The Shanghai English College, the Chun Yen Girls' School, the Min Chang High School and the Hu Sze Middle School. It is believed that all the schools of middle school grade and above are now registered with the Student's Union.

Representatives of the Union have been sent to Canton to assist the students of the Southern capital. They are S. K. Kwei and C. Chang. H. G. Ling has been sent to Fukien to push the movement there. Representatives have been sent to every province to arrange for a Federation of Unions so that unanimity of action may prevail throughout the country.

Japanese Shipping Hit

Japanese shipping is beginning to feel the effect of the anti-Japanese movement in China, according to Japanese papers. The shipments by Japanese vessels have been noticeably hit.

According to a despatch received by the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, the

(Continued on Page 4)

President Of Brazil Honored By Poincare

Dinner For South American Is Given At Elysee By French Executive

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, May 28.—(Via Koukaza).—At a dinner at the Elysee yesterday evening given by President Poincare in honor of M. Epitacio Pessoa, the President of Brazil, warm toasts were exchanged.

Food Restrictions Are Lifted In Paris

Bread Tickets For June Not To Be Distributed, Says French Ministry

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

Paris, May 21.—The French Ministry for Supplies had decided that bread tickets will not be distributed for June.

It has also decided that sugar would continue to be supplied by exchange for coupons.

PART OF TREATY DUE TO BE GIVEN AUSTRIANS TODAY

Economic And Financial Terms Are Withheld For Present

CUTS POPULATION

Disarmament Conditions Like Those Imposed On Germany

PLAN COMPROMISE

Council Of Four Seeking Way Out Of Fiume Difficulty

(*French Wireless To Reuter*)

Paris, May 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Conference will hand over to the Austrian Delegation on Friday a part of the Peace Treaty.

The Big Four and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Allied and Associated Powers, as well as the two Japanese delegates, have decided to hand over on Friday next to the Austrians, with the same ceremony as was adopted at Versailles with the Germans, the part of the Treaty of Peace with Austria concerning territorial, aerial, military and naval clauses. The economic and financial clauses, which are more complex, will be communicated at a later date.

By this Treaty German-Austria will be reduced to seven million inhabitants.

Disarmament Clauses

The clauses concerning disarmament recall those which have been imposed on Germany. The army is reduced to a simple police force of 25,000 to 30,000 men at the maximum. The Austrian navy is purely and simply wiped out and divided among the Allies. Finally identical precautions to those which were taken vis-a-vis Germany enables the Allies to feel assured that Austria will not transform her commercial aeroplanes into an aerial fleet for warlike uses.

The Treaty will be handed over to the Austrian Delegation at St. Germain on Friday afternoon.

Compromise Is Sought

The Council of Four is seeking for a compromise solution of the Fiume difficulty.

A message from Versailles says that the German Delegation will probably hand over the text of German counter-proposals, the printing of which is almost completed, on Wednesday afternoon.

Extension Means Signing Will Take Place In June

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

Paris, May 22.—It is pointed out that the extension of the time limit should not delay the signing of the Treaty as each German proposal has been considered immediately and the reply sent very promptly. The opinion is generally expressed that, after the final German observation has been replied to, the Germans will be given six days in which to sign the Treaty, thus the middle of June is indicated.

It is emphasised as regards questions not affecting main principles, that the disposition of the Allies is one of give and take.

Belgium Makes Answer

Brussels, May 22.—With regard to the German protests against the stipulation in the Peace Treaty to restore 120,000 horses and cattle to Belgium, the official figures show that the Germans stole from the Belgians 937,656 animals, including 91,124 horses and 560,468 cattle.

Urges Union With Italy

Paris, May 21.—The French papers urge the absolute necessity of a thorough political union between France and Italy in spite of the accidental ill-humor of the Italian people in connection with the slow management of the Adriatic question. The future of Europe almost depends on a good understanding and faithful friendship between the two great Latin nations, it is contended.

Referring to the notes of the German Delegation, Paris circles state that the Allies are not to be beguiled into a match of casuistry. The

discovery that Germany is not repentant, having learnt nothing from her defeat, drew tight the slackening bands of the Alliance and the Allies have no differences in imposing the Peace Terms on Germany.

Discuss Turkey's Position

Paris, May 23.—The Council of Five is considering daily the position of Turkey.

The Great Powers at present incline to the point of view that Ottoman sovereignty should be maintained over the predominantly Turkish parts of the interior of Asia Minor. The new Turkish Government would be placed under the guardianship of a selected Power, which would supervise the administration of the public debt and the financial and commercial rights of foreigners in the area under Turkish sovereignty.

It is generally desired that the United States should accept the mandate for Armenia; meanwhile the United States has shown no great willingness to accept the mandate for any part of Turkey.

It is expected that the mandates for Mesopotamia will go to Great Britain, for Syria to France and Palestine will become a Jewish State under British influence. For the predominantly Greek regions on the coast of Asia Minor it is suggested that Greece shall become the mandatory with specially defined rights.

German Delegates Propose Modifications Of League

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Paris, May 24.—(Wireless from San Diego).—On the subject of the League of Nations the German delegates propose a number of amendments to the covenant drawn up by the Conference, embodying compulsory arbitration and international parliaments. Both these suggestions are pronounced impracticable by the League of Nations Commission. The Allies' reply forwarded today says that the proposals of the covenant are more practicable than those of the German Government.

ABROGATION OF TREATY IS ASKED BY KOREA

Delegates At Paris Contend Pact Of Seoul Was One Of Annexation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 12.—The petition presented by the Korean delegates to the Peace Conference requests the abrobation of the Treaty of Seoul signed in August, 1910, on the ground that this was a treaty of annexation concluded in circumstances of fraud and force which vitiated its validity. The Koreans hold that their consent is and has been an essential condition to the validity of the Treaty and it was and is in direct violation by the Japanese of the international guarantees regarding the independence and integrity of Korea.

The petition asserts that the independence of Korea is guaranteed by several treaties signed by Japan and other Powers as well as by Korea which cannot be violated without being subject to eventual revision by the Powers assembled in international congress such as the Peace Conference.

The petition seeks to justify the claim of Korea by analogy with the conditions pertaining to Poland and Alsace-Lorraine.

It is presented in the name and on behalf of the Provisional Republican Government of Korea and of over eighteen million Koreans.

WEEKLY REPORT SHOWS BRITISH TRADE GAINING

Lifting Of Restrictions Has Been Followed By Healthy Return Of Business

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 22.—Messrs. Samuel Montagu's weekly report states that the freedom of the market has been accompanied by a healthy return of business, plentiful supplies and a hitherto anticipated continental demand, which is slowly but surely resuming.

Export licenses are being granted freely and when the abundant supplies from America are cleared off and the Continent wakened up, prices will perhaps be more robust.

French Deputies End Debate On Suffrage

Right To Vote Is Extended To All Elections By Big Majority

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 21.—The French Chamber of Deputies has concluded the debate on the bill to allow women to vote at the Municipal Elections. The counter-proposal extending women suffrage to all elections was adopted by 344 votes to 97.

ASSAILANTS OF POLICE APPEAR BEFORE COURT

Japanese Sailors Who Stabbed Constables Are Remanded After Hearing

Evidence of identification was taken at the Japanese Consular Court yesterday morning against the four Japanese sailors implicated in the stabbing of three Chinese police constables on Yangtszepoo Road early Tuesday morning.

The four sailors were remanded and will be held pending the recovery of the injured policemen who will testify against their assailants.

The accused are H. Suski, Z. Kodo, I. Murata and Y. Tanawa. They are all members of the crew of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Yamashiro Maru.

Memorial Services At Cemetery Today

All Americans And Friends Invited To Attend Decoration Day Ceremonies

Today is Memorial Day and Americans and their friends are invited to attend services in its observation at Bubbling Well Cemetery this morning.

At 8 a.m., previous to the ceremonies at the Cemetery, there will be a flag raising at the American Consulate General, conducted by American Boy Scouts, who will be addressed by Consul-General Sammons.

At 8:15 a.m. United States Marines, sailors from the U.S. gunboats and the American Company, S.V.C., accompanied by the Municipal Band, will parade from the Recreation Ground to Bubbling Well Cemetery, where services will be held at 9:15. Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, will give the address and the prayer and benediction will be given by the Rev. C. L. Boynton and the Rev. C. F. McRae. The band will play and the Volunteers will fire volleys over the graves of the American dead. The bugler from the U.S.S. Wilmington will sound taps at the conclusion of the ceremony.

A special memorial service will be held at the Palace Hotel Sunday at the American Song Service meeting. The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott being the speaker.

SIBERIAN BOLSHEVIKI DEFEATED BY ITALIANS

Results Of Eight Days' Fight Telegraphed To Embassy At Peking

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, May 26.—The Italian Legation has received the following telegram from Colonel Fassini-Camossi, commanding officer of the Italian Expeditionary Corps in Siberia:

Italians Score Victory

Krasnoyarsk, May 24.—Italian troops, together with Czecho-Slovak and Russian contingents, engaged northwest of Krasnoyarsk superior Bolshevik forces in an eight days' victorious fight, smashing all resistance. The enemy was routed and is being closely followed by the Italian troops, who with great impetus and audacity have covered over seventy versts in two days. The Allied commanders express their admiration of the splendid dash and vigorous resistance of the Italian troops.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIER SIGHTED BY CABLE SHIP

Word Of Aeroplane Observed In Mid-Ocean Is Sent To London

Reuter's Pacific Service

London, May 24.—(Wireless from San Diego).—The cable ship Faraday sighted an aeroplane on Monday night midway between England and Newfoundland in the course of a Trans-Atlantic flight.

Conditions Of Award

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 22.—The Daily Mail announces that if Lieut. Hawker has succumbed the prize of £10,000 will be divided between Mrs. Hawker and Commander Grieve's next-of-kin in the proportion that Lieut. Hawker and Commander Grieve had agreed to share the prize. Furthermore, it allocates a further £10,000 for the flight, which is still open.

Venezuela Arrives From San Francisco

Pacific Mail Liner Brings Mail, 1,200 Tons Of Cargo And 37 Passengers

With 240 sacks of mail, 1,200 tons of cargo, a small shipment of silver valued at G.$130,000 and 37 passengers, the Pacific Mail liner Venezuela, arrived from San Francisco and docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. The Venezuela will sail for Manila and Hongkong on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Passengers for Shanghai included Mr. C. A. Beal of the Harrison, N.J., works of the General Electric Company, and his daughter; Mr. E. W. Moore, president of the Standard Products Company; Mr. F. A. Sieffert of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Captain A. E. Jackson, formerly of the Pacific Mail, who comes here to join the Pilots' Association; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Kendall, Mr. N. G. Wood of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. R. S. F. McBain, Dr. F. M. Gensburger and others.

Col. George Seaver, Far Eastern representative of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis is a through passenger. Col. Seaver will establish a branch at Manila and will then return to Shanghai to open an up-to-date shoe store. Mr. L. E. Thompson of the Factory Products Company, accompanied by his wife; Mr. Irving Posner, Manila business man, and Mrs. Posner; Mr. G. T. Welster of the Clyde Equipment Company Mrs. Basil Taylor, wife of the Harbor Master at Hongkong; Judge H. C. Fisher, formerly of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands and Messrs. J. F. Berridge Merle G Bollmann and Frank L. Hummel, Standard Oil men going to Java, are among the through passengers.

An American Empress Company tourist party of 15 will board the Venezuela here. Others to go to Manila and Hongkong from this port are Mr. E. B. Waite of Getz Brothers, Messrs. E. D. Armstrong and G. J. Ritter of the Hercules Powder Company; Mr. J. Martin of the International Bank, who goes to the Hongkong agency; Mr. Lee Parker, B. A. T. man transferred to Canton; Mr. J. Heidt of the Pacific Metal Company, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and Miss Edith Watson of the Chiam Commercial Company.

News Brevities

A ricsha coolie was seriously injured yesterday afternoon when a broker's trap owned by Mr. E. O. Cummings crashed into the ricsha in which he was sitting while it was standing in front of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The coolie sustained bruises and abrasions of the body and was taken to the Shantung Road Hospital for treatment.

* * *

A hawker was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and expulsion by the Mixed Court yesterday for the attempted kidnaping of a nine year old girl from a woman living on Chekiang Road. The accused when questioned admitted that he made his living by kidnapping and declared that the female complainant did likewise and that the girl in question was not the latter's daughter. He protested that the complainant had kidnapped a child in the second moon of this year and sent her to Sungkaung, borrowing $2 from him at that time. He afterward learned that the child had been sold for $38 in Sungkaung and went to collect his $2, when he was arrested.

* * *

A coolie riding in a ricsha through the Central District and bearing a large bundle was stopped and queried by a policeman and it was found that the bundle contained $5,000 worth of opium. The coolie said that he was taking the stuff to Frenchtown for a man named Wong who was following behind his ricsha. The case was remanded for a week by the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bain were among the passengers who arrived in Shanghai Wednesday.

* * *

The nineteenth ordinary meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Weeks and Co., Ltd., will be held this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at 37 Kiangse Road.

* * *

On account of the Dragon Boat Festival Monday, the Chinese Post Office will be open only from 9 to 10 a.m. and from 3 to 4 and 8 to 9 p.m. The parcel and money order departments will be closed for the entire day. The offices of the Shanghai Marine Underwriters' Association will also be closed.

* * *

According to the Central China Post, the Rev. E. F. Gedye of the Wesleyan Mission, who has been serving with the Chinese Labor Corps and the Y.M.C.A. contingents in France for three and half years, has returned to Hankow. He takes up his old post as principal of Wesley College, to succeed the Rev. H. B. Rattenbury, who has left for England on furlough.

* * *

Members are reminded of the Garden Party to be given by the American Woman's Club at the Columbia Country Club tomorrow from 4:30 to 7 p.m. There will be tea, tennis and dancing and admission is by invitation from members of the Woman's Club.

* * *

Mr. F. K. Watson, who joins the staff of Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Company of Shanghai, arrived on the Pacific Mail liner Venezuela accompanied by Mrs. Watson.

Chinese Of Canada Launch New Company

A number of Vancouver Chinese merchants are planning for the establishment of an import and export company to be known as the Hua Yin Trading Company, Ltd., with offices in Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin. They will aim to push the sale of native products in foreign countries. The promoters are Messrs. Li Si-nan, Chen Sec, Li Shih-chang and Ma Ta-yah, who are now staying at the Great Eastern Hotel.

Sweet Peas Exhibit Held This Afternoon

Lovers Of Flowers Have Opportunity To View Fine Display At Ayscough Home

A sweet peas "show" will be held this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ayscough, 20 Gordon Road.

The blooms, which were hardly matured at the time of the Shanghai Horticultural Society's show last week, are now in fine condition and a very fine display is expected. It is hoped that the show will tend to rouse greater interest in horticulture and the Horticultural Society and that a large number of visitors will take advantage of the opportunity to view the flowers.

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MEX. DOLLARS

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
TAELS
MEX. DOLLARS
AMERICAN GOLD

FIXED DEPOSITS
TAELS
MEX. DOLLARS
AMERICAN GOLD

RESIDENCES OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS

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HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS:

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DEBATE ON PREFERENCE IS HEARD IN COMMONS

Contention That Chinese And Javanese Teas Would Be Excluded Answered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, (?)—In the House of Commons today, during the debate on Preference, Mr. F. D. Acland argued that under Preference it would not pay to bring ordinary China and Java teas to England, consequently the British traders would be deprived of material for making cheap blends and exports from China and Java would find fresh outlets in foreign markets in competition with British teas.

He invited the Chancellor of the Exchequer to lay on the table any despatches he had received from the Governments in India and Ceylon concerning his proposals.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying, said if it did not pay to bring Java tea here, that is to say, if there was not two pence difference between Java and Indian teas, the poor people in Great Britain would get the better Indian tea at the same price as they used to pay for poor Java tea. He declared that under Preference the British consumer would get tea cheaper and buy more of it and therefore there would be greater demand here for Indian and Ceylon tea.

The logical outcome of the argument that British tea-growers would be driven out of foreign markets by the competition of Java and China teas hitherto sold here was that the British markets should be protected, not against, but in favor of the foreigner, so that he should be induced to send his products here in order that Great Britain might not suffer from his competition elsewhere.

"Was ever free trade argument reduced to such absurdity?", he asked.

Japan To Increase Its Submarine Fleet

Experts Who Studied Undersea Craft In Europe To Return Soon

Tokio, May 22.—The Japanese navy is shortly to embark upon a large program for the construction o submarines. According to the Toyo News Agency, the Japanese authorities sent about 300 experts and mechanics to Italy and France to study the art of building submarines, and these men are now coming back to Japan. Moreover, seven German submarines alloted to Japan are due at Sasebo on June 27 with Japanese experts who have studied their mechanism. The naval authorities have now arranged to start the construction of many submarines. Though the particulars of the program are kept secret, the Toyo News Agency understands that the strength of Japan's submarine fleet will be increased to about 40 by the end of the current financial year. This building program is based on the credits obtained at the 40th and the 41st session of the Diet.

There have been rumors that the seven German submarines assigned to Japan will be destroyed, but, says the Toyo News Agency, they are now the property of the Japanese navy and will not be subject to any restrictions that may be decided upon by the Allies or the Peace Conference, especially since a sum of over Yen 3,000,000 has already been expended on them by the Japanese Government.

Baby Daughter Of Yankee Hero Who Wears Iron Cross Sent By Dad

Mrs. Theron Douglas and Miss Juanita.

Mrs. Theron E. Douglas, of Chicago, and Baby Juanita, who is wearing a German iron cross sent from France by her dad. Miss Juanita has probably the oddest collection of toys of any youngster in the country. Besides having the Hun medal to play with, Miss Juanita has several German trench helmets, a gas mask and two large German shells. The little lady has not yet had the pleasure of meeting her dad, who at present is with the American Army of Occupation in Germany.

Many Ships Building In Japanese Yards

Construction Program Calls For 622,949 Gross Tons Before End Of 1919

Tokio, May 24.—The peace slump has led to the closing of most of the small shipyards which sprang into existence during the war boom, but the larger shipyards are proceeding with their prearranged programs of construction though it is undeniable that their interests also have suffered considerably owing to the slump caused by the termination of the war.

From January to the end of April, 44 vessels of over 1,000 tons each, totaling 184,611 tons, were launched in Japan. According to the official forecast of the Department of Communications, 137 vessels of over 1,000 tons totaling 622,949 tons, will be the sum of this year's construction. Of these vessels 30, aggregating 161,505 tons, are to be supplied to the United States.

PRESS MUST FOSTER INTERNATIONAL AMITY

Newspapers Should Rise To Occasion, Says Mr. John Jay Abbott

Tokio, May 24.—That the newspapers of the world are now facing a duty in the constructive work of helping to establish better international relationships in this period of transition from the old order to the new in world affairs, is the opinion of Mr. John Jay Abbott, first Vice-President of the Continential and Commercial Bank of Chicago, and representative of the American group of banks and bankers who are co-operating with British, French, and Japanese bankers in loans to China.

Mr. Abbott has had an excellent opportunity to study press conditions in Japan and China and believes that many of the causes of irritation regarding the Far East are due to both the verancular and foreign press. Nor does he absolve the American press from the same charge.

Mr. Abbott, speaking to a representative of the Japan Advertiser, said that "the newspapers of Japan and America have a responsibility and duty which, if they fulfil it, will do much towards better international relations between Japan and the United States. The most essential thing, is to have the press take a constructive and not a destructive attitude, keeping ever in mind the big things to be accomplished.

"Out of the generosity which is characteristic of a big nature, they should overlook those smaller things which often appear to be discrepancies, and keep in mind the big object to be attained. They should strive to find the big plan and the sound principle, and to put their influence behind that plan and that principle, and allow nothing to estrange them from the advocacy of the things which are really worth while.

"There is no bigger service the press can render than the betterment of the international relationships of their own country. Distorted and inaccurate news and criticisms superficially offered, tend to estrange, and at this crucial time in the world's history when the passing of the old order of things is evident, it is to the press that the people must look for guidance."

Java-India Trade Of O.S.K. Threatened

Actions Of Government And Conference Bring Protest From Company

The Indian Government proposes to prohibit the shipment of sugar from Java to Calcutta by vessels other than those belonging to the Bengal Conference, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha which is not a member of the Conference and whose interests are threatened by that prohibition is now in communication, through the Foreign Office, with the British authorities in India, according to the Japan advertiser.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha maintains that if the import of Java sugar to Calcutta is to be restricted or prohibited without regard to the vessels used for shipment, there is no objection to be raised, but that if non-Conference boats are to be discriminated against, nothing can be more unjust and unreasonable The company intends to continue the Java-Calcutta line with the Korea Maru, the Annam Maru, and Chekiang Maru as heretofore.

On the other hand, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is taking steps to accelerate its admission to the Bengal Conference. It is said that some members have already informally agreed to admit the Osaka Shosen Kaisha but others object on the ground that, while the companies now composing the Conference are maintaining only a monthly service, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha demands three regular services a month. The Japanese company, however, is now prepared to reduce the number of monthly services to two, and it is expected that this concession will accelerate its admission to the Bengal Conference.

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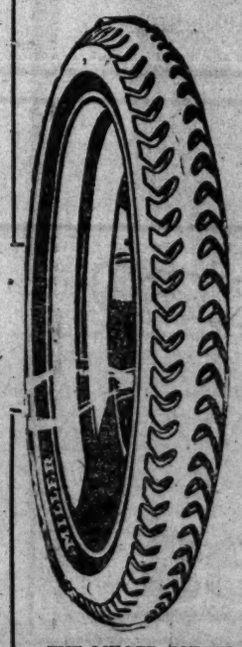

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Rail Unification Opposed By Tsao Who Has New Plan

Purely Chinese Administration Of Lines Offered As Counter-Proposal Of Minister

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 26.—Tsao Ju-lin has come out with a statement flatly opposing the scheme for the unification and commercialisation of China's railways. He argues that such a plan, if carried into effect, would deprive the Chinese Government of the control of its own railway system and put the country at the mercy of foreign financial and manufacturing interests as far as the maintenance of existing lines and the expansion of the Chinese railway system is concerned. His arguments, indeed, vary but little from those which he put forward when the unification scheme first came under discussion last Winter.

Tsao's counter-proposal is that China shall form a national railway administration to control, finance and standardise all the railways in the country, as well as to construct new lines as they are needed. This administration will be completely under Chinese control and will form a special department under the Ministry of Communications unless pressure of public opinion results in the formation of a Ministry of Railways. This latter step is not, however, probable.

Seeks Support For Plan

To secure support for his plan Tsao has been in negotiation with the members of Parliament from Shantung and has promised them that he can get back the Shantung Railways for China if he is only left free to negotiate this transaction with Japan. His suggestion is that the Shantung Provincial Assembly unite with the other provincial parliaments all over China to raise a national railway administration fund, the first proceeds of which shall be used to repay to Japan the loan of $20,000,000 that she made to China on the security of the Shantung railway system. The balance of the funds raised in this manner Tsao has proposed to use in the maintenance and extension of a purely Chinese railway system under Chinese control. According to the Shantung M. P.'s, Tsao and Lu Chung-yu, who is supporting him in the National Administration plan, state that Japan will put no difficulties in the way of this scheme, nor will it object to her regaining full title to the Shantung lines by a refund of the money advanced on them.

When questioned by the Shantung M. P.'s as to how the Government had spent the Japanese advance of $20,000,000 on the Shantung lines, Tsao and Lu Chung-yu admitted that about two-thirds of the loan had gone to defray the expenses of Tuan Chi-jui's war participation army, while the balance had been used to carry on the Government during the administration of President Hsu. None of the money was left.

Objections Are Voiced

Friends of the unification as opposed to the national administration plan point out that their idea will not deprive China of the control of her own railroads, although they admit that it will prevent any one group from controlling the lines for their own selfish purposes. They likewise make two objections to Tsao's new plan: first, that the Chinese people will not have sufficient confidence in any group of officials likely to manage the railway system to warrant their putting enough money into it to make it a success. Thus China will be thrown back once more upon foreign loans, which is just what Tsao claims he wishes to avoid in the Consortium; and there will be only one source from which these loans, under the circumstances, can come.

The second objection to the Tsao plan is that it won't be able to include all the railways in China. The Japanese and French may be willing to let the South Manchurian and Yunnan lines go into the general pool if the Consortium's unification plan becomes a reality, but they will not be inclined to give up the obvious advantages of controlling these lines for the mere sake of furthering a national administration plan fostered by Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu and their friends.

Chinese Banks Ban Japanese Currency

(Continued from Page 1)

company's steamer Taifuku Maru, sailing from Shanghai on May 19, could get only 20 tons of cargo instead of over 200 tons as is usually shipped. Chinese consigners had contracted to ship 130 tons by the Taitei Maru, sailing on May 20, but they have since cancelled the contracts, owing to threats by instigators of the anti-Japanese agitation.

The despatch adds that Chinese passengers on board the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha steamers have decreased by about 30 percent.

Seven Students On Trial

The seven Chinese students, who were arrested at the recent Tokio patriotic demonstration, were formally charged by the Tokio police and appeared in prison kimonos at the Tokio Chiho Saibansho, last Saturday, according to the Japan Advertiser. The criminal court room was crowded with Chinese students. After the examination of some of the defendants, the court adjourned till May 27.

Messrs. Miki and Katayama appeared as counsel for the accused, while a Chinese interpreter of the Tokio Foreign Office and Mr. Suzuki, of the Chinese Legation, attended the court as interpreters for the accused.

Students Give Views

In the course of his examination one of the accused said that he felt displeased at the recollection of the National Humiliation Day and, though he entertained no enmity about the Shantung question, he felt indignant at the overbearing conduct of the Japanese adventurers in China.

Another defendant denied the charge of having assaulted the police with a straw hat, which, he said, he had lost in the earlier stage of the melee. He further stated that his wife was about to become a mother and so he was not particularly anxious to get into trouble with the police, with the prospect of a sojourn in prison.

A third defendant, named Hu Chun, a student in the Keio University, is charged with having injured a police officer with a kitchen knife. A blood-stained knife and a policeman's uniform were produced in court as evidence. The accused said that he had bought the knife on May 5 for cooking purposes and had put it in his pocket. In the course of the struggle with the police the knife dropped on the ground and while he and the police officer were struggling to pick it up, the latter injured himself.

Manifestos Given Out

Chinese students in the Japanese capital are distributing copies of two manifestos, under the joint signature of 32 representatives, to the local papers. One of these manifestos reproaches their comrades in Tokio calling them "highwaymen," while the other under the heading "Down With the Wire-Pullers," states that on the occasion of the agitation on May 7 in front of the Chinese legation some representative students had circulated a letter among their fellow-students to the effect that a room in the legation had been placed at their disposal for a discussion of the Shantung question. Upon this most of the students went to the legation, only to become involved in a shameful agitation which ended in the arrest of some of them by the Japanese police. These would-be representatives according to the manifesto, are four in number, and these four students, under the pretext of patriotism, forced other students to join the disturbance, as they called those opposed to it "traitors" to their country. Furthermore, they are alleged to have used Yen 3,000 which they received from the Students' Board for propaganda expenses. In addition they are said to have secured some Yen 900 from the Board, besides Yen 500 which they collected from their fellow-students, stating that they would effect the release of those in jail. The circular adds that 3,000 good students are annoyed by these four, who should be expelled from Japan.

Chinese Association To Meet Tomorrow

The Chinese Vocational Educational Association will hold its annual general meeting tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at the Chinese Vocational Educational School at the West Gate. The official opening of the school will also take place. Prizes will be awarded to the campaigners who took part in the recent campaign for funds and the reports for the past year will be presented. The students will stage a Chinese drama in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Wedding

Andres-Spring

After the secret had been kept since the first of May, the marriage was announced yesterday of Mr. L. A. Andres of the Grace China Company and Miss Marjorie Spring of the Thomas W. Simmons Company. The marriage was solemnised four weeks ago at the United States Consulate-General by the Revered George F. Fitch. Mr. A. G. Loehr represented the American Consulate.

Mr. Andres is a native of Santa Cruz, California, and came here only a few months ago with the Grace China Company. Mrs. Andres is of San Francisco.

JAPANESE APOLOGISE FOR TIENTSIN FRACAS

Reported Consul Was To Call On American Representative To Express Regrets

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Tientsin, May 28, (delayed).—It is authoritatively learned that the Japanese Consul is to proceed to the American Consulate this afternoon to express his regrets at the Japanese part in the Japanese-American soldiers' fracas of March 12, thus ending the whole incident.

French Decree Admits Raw Material Imports

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

Paris, May 21.—A decree has been signed by President Poincare allowing the importation of raw materials.

All Fronts Quiet In Afghanistan

(Continued from Page 1)

munition, but their real object was to loot Jellalabad, like Dakka.

The attitude of the Afridis and other tribesmen was so truculent that the Governor of Jellalabad evasively replied to their demand for arms and doled out a small amount of ammunition. The Afridis next claimed rations and a subsistence allowance.

When this was refused they insolently said the Amir was breaking the traditions of Afghan hospitality and asserted that previous Amirs had treated tribesmen visiting Jellalabad and Kabul as State guests.

The Afridis and other tribesmen, ripe for mischief, returned sullenly to the bazar.

Air Raid Starts Mischief

The next morning a ceremonial parade of troops was held which was bombed by our airmen. As the bombs dropped the Afghan troops broke line and ran for cover. The movement was misinterpreted and a cry reached the bazar that the regulars were evacuating the town. A panic followed, affording an opportunity to the Afridis and others to loot the bazar, private houses, Government stores, barracks and official residences, which they attacked and burnt. The Afghan troops fired on the mob, which retired unpursued. The Afridis are returning to their homes loaded down with loot.

The exaggerated stories of loot spreading along the frontier will undoubtedly incite a fresh horde of tribesmen to pour into Jellalabad.

The Upper Mohmand reports the retirement of Jan Badshah's Afghan regulars.

The evacuation of Jellalabad is very probable if it has not already happened.

The chief authority in Afghanistan today is not the Amir, but Saleh Mohmmed, the chief commander, who will probably dictate the answer to General Barrett's reply to the Afghan proposals for an armistice. The fact that our airmen have blown up the arsenal at Kabul makes it imperative that such an answer be a real appeal for peace.

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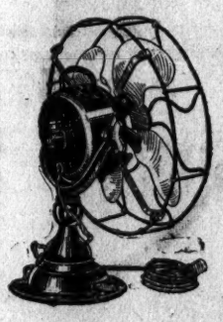

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PEKING PRESS RALLIES TO AID OF YI SHIH PAO

Publication Lately Suppressed Being Converted Into American Concern

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 26.—The press of Peking is bestirring itself in behalf of the Yi Shih Pao, the first organisation to act being the United Press Club composed of the liberal newspaper group, including the Jih Pao, the Chen Pao, the Ching Pao, the Yi Shih Pao and many others. This club has addressed a strong protest to General Tuan Chi-kuei, demanding the release of Editor Pang and the immediate re-opening of the Yi Shih Pao, which, the protest says, acted in good faith in publishing the Sin Wan Pao's article about the rising of the Shantung division. A similar protest has been drafted by a member of the International Press Club to which all the foreign correspondents here belong, and the club will decide on what action is to be taken on this protest within a day or two.

The owners of the Yi Shih Pao signed preliminary documents for the paper's incorporation as an American firm under the laws of the State of Nevada on March 20; and arrangements are now under way to make the Yi Shih Pao Company an American concern not only in name but also in actual American interest and control. These arrangements will be completed some time this week.

Tomorrow's Cricket

S. C. C. vs. S. M. Police

The Shanghai Cricket Club 1st XI will play the S. M. Police team on the S.C.C. ground tomorrow at 2:30 p.m.

"A" Co. vs. S. R. C.

"A" Company, British, cricketers will meet the Shanghai Recreation Club players on the latters' ground tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock sharp.

Bowling Tomorrow

Scotland meets the Rest of Shanghai on the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club's greens tomorrow. Play starts at 4:30 p.m. On Sunday the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club will meet the Recreation Club bowlers.

REGATTA BEGINS TOMORROW

The opening events of the Shanghai Rowing Club's annual Regatta will be held at Henli tomorrow. Special trains, as advertised, will carry passengers to Henli during the Regatta.

RACES TOMORROW

There will be races at Kiangwan tomorrow and Monday, when the International Recreation Club's fifty-fourth meeting will be held. The first saddling bell will ring at 2:15 p.m. Special trains will leave Shanghai North at 1:40, 2:10 and 2:30 p.m. and there will be the usual garage service. Tiffins and refreshments may be secured at the course.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—Cricket: The Australians beat Cambridge University by an innings and 239 runs.

Judgment Reserved In Conspiracy Case

Defense Closes Without Producing Witnesses In Action Against Customs Man

Without producing a witness and without the defendant himself having taken the stand, the defense closed its case yesterday before Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China in the action wherein Walter George Wallace, a Customs tidewaiter, is charged with conspiracy to sell 32 pounds of opium to a Chinese tailor. At the conclusion of closing argument by Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, who prosecuted, and Mr. A. S. Allan, for the defendant, the court took the case under advisement.

In his closing argument Mr. Allan contended that the punishment for conspiracy to commit an act should come within that provided for commission of the act and submitted that since under the statutes the penalty for selling opium was a fine of not less than G.$50 nor more than G.$500, penalty for conspiracy to commit this misdemeanor, if such misdemeanor were intended, should come within those limits. Counsel for the defendant attacked the credibility of witnesses for the Government, particularly the complaining witness, and declared that their testimony could not be relied upon.

Judge Lobingier remarked that the defendant must have some explanation for the alleged transaction and inquired why he did not give it. To which counsel made no reply.

Major Holcomb, replying to Mr. Allan's argument, submitted that it made no difference whether the opium had been delivered or not. The charge was conspiracy to sell, and he quoted cases showing conspiracy to be distinct and in instances punished with heavier penalty than actual commission of the act. Under Federal statutes quoted the punishment for conspiracy may be two years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000.

Taking Of Nanking Causes Congestion

Commandeering Of China Mail Liner Causes Cancellation Of 80 Bookings

The commandeering of the China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking by the United States Government has made necessary the cancellation of some 80 passenger bookings made to San Francisco on the steamer. A similar condition exists in Manila and Hongkong although passengers in those cities are experiencing less difficulty in securing passage on other Trans-Pacific liners as the congestion here is greater than at any other point in the Far East.

The local offices of the steamship company have made every effort to secure other accommodations for passengers already booked but are unable to give Nanking bookings precedence over others as travelers have booked long in advance for other sailings of the company's ships.

Particularly hard hit are residents of outports and the interior who have already given up their houses in anticipation of sailing on the Nanking.

The Nanking left Yokohama yesterday morning and should arrive here Sunday morning. The liner will then sail direct for Hongkong and after a stay of 24 hours in port, goes to Vladivostok for American troops.

The local agency anticipates that the steamer will be returned to the company after the single trip to San Francisco thereby making it available for the August sailing from Shanghai.

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OKUMA MAKES DEFENSE OF HIS CHINESE POLICY

Marquis Justifies Actions; Says Japan Has No Desire To Establish Protectorate

Tokio, May 24.—The Yamato publishes an interview with Marquis Okuma with regard to Japan's policy toward China of which the following is a summary:

"There is no denying the fact that the haughty and overbearing attitude of the Japanese toward China and the Chinese, which came with the elevation of Japan's position in the Far East, has occasioned the resentment of the Chinese people, while the American missionaries in China, in an idea of assisting the weak, have been showing sympathy towards the Chinese.

"It will be noted that since the conclusion of the Boxer trouble, Manchuria and Mongolia had practically been brought under the influence of Russia, but as the result of the war with Russia the latter's influence was swept out of these provinces and Japan has merely succeeded to the rights enjoyed by Russia by virtue of treaty stipulations.

"While I was at the head of the administration, the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen was extended from 23 years to 99 years. If this had not been done, Japan would have been obliged to return these districts to China a few years from now. Some take the Okuma Government to task for its alleged blunder in regard to the Twenty-one Demands, but it should be remembered that most of the problems related to question in Manchuria that had been pending since the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, and were not any creation of the Okuma Government.

Drove Germans From East

"When hostilities broke out in Europe, Japan threw in her lot with the Allies in compliance with the stipulations of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and drove the German influence from Shantung and finally out of the East. It would therefore not be unreasonable for Japan to claim the right of the establishment of an exclusive Japanese settlement at Tsingtau by way of compensation.

"It may be remarked that the movement carried on by Yuan Shih-k'ai to be installed as Emperor of China owes much to the instigation of Germany and if Yuan's ambition had been attained and he had been proclaimed Emperor of China, it is more than probable that China would have been brought under the complete sway of Germany. At that time Japan tendered advice to President Yuan and France and Great Britain took the same view of the situation as Japan did, endeavoring to check the realisation of Germany's designs. It will be seen thus that a sort of understanding existed among the Powers as regards the Chinese question, and so it is wrong to attack the Chinese policy of the Okuma Government after merely taking a superficial view of the situation and without making a careful study of Chinese affairs and of the diplomatic history that obliged the conclusion of the treaties that followed.

'Group V.' Not Demand

"It should also be remembered that the stipulations contained in the so-called Group V. are more in the nature of desideratum than demand, and Japan proposed the engagement by China of Japanese advisers in the military, financial and police administration of Manchuria so that both countries might work hand in hand. It is a great mistake, therefore, to suppose that Japan wanted to make a protectorate out of China. Also, the Okuma Government did not abandon the desiderata submitted to China, but reserved them for future reference.

"China seemed to think that the war would result in victory for Germany, and even in the face of repeated advice she refused to participate. It required a great amount of persuasion and reasoning before the Allies could successfully prevail upon China to enter the lists on their side.

"Another thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the people, is that Japan participated in the war for the purpose of elevating her position in the world, in pursuance of the principles which prompted the great task of the Meiji Restoration. In other words, Japan declared war on Gremany for the sake of peace in the Far East and of justice, and she should be prepared to remove, by force, if need be, any obstacle that might be placed on her way in the attainment of her object."

On Making Sure

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23680

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(10)

First Non-Stop Flight Made From Chicago To New York

Capt White, United States Army Aviator, Covers 727 Miles In 6 Hours 50 Minutes

New York, April 20.—Capt. E. F. White, an army aviator, made the first non-stop flight from Chicago to New York yesterday. He left Ashburn Field, Chicago, at 9:50 a.m. and landed as fresh as a daisy at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, at 4:40 p.m., covering the distance, 727 miles, in six hours and fifty minutes. His average speed was 106.38 miles an hour.

Capt. White said most of the flight was made at an altitude of 12,000 feet. He said the atmosphere was remarkably clear and was ideal for making observations.

No untoward incident of any kind occurred to mar the trip. The motor worked beautifully and everything was "smooth sailing," he said.

The distance covered by Capt. White without stopping is equivalent practically to one-half the air line from St. John's, the start of the proposed trans-Atlantic flights, to the Azores, the first schedule stopping place on the way to the other side. It is 1,450 miles from St. John's to the Azores, and 900 miles from the Azores to Lisbon. This is the suggested British American Ministry route.

The shortest possible route of the proposed trans-Atlantic flights is from St. John's to Valencia, Ireland, a distance of 1,880 miles. This is a little more than two and a half times the distance covered by Capt. White in his remarkable non-stop flight.

The aviator said he would remain at Hazelhurst Field for a few days and then will fly to Washington. He added that he will not attempt to try for a return non-stop flight to the city.

Capt. White was accompanied by his assistant, H. M. Shafer, a civilian, who acted as mechanician. Both were up at dawn, and after making sure that their De Haviland biplane was as fit as the finest fiddle, they announced they were ready for the journey. The biplane was equipped with a twelve cylinder Liberty motor. Its gasoline capacity is 194 gallons and the last thing the Captain said before he started was that he had sufficient gasoline in the tank to carry him to Mineola Field with the greatest ease and comfort

Thousands of persons saw Capt. White's machine high in the air, but the great majority of them didn't realise at the time the significance of the flight.

At Gary, Ind., it was reported he was flying high above the smoke clouds of the steel mills, but even at this great altitude it was apparent to all spectators that he was flying at a terrific rate.

The biplane passed over Bryan, Ohio, at 11:35 a.m. central time, and then was flying south, according to New York Central Railroad despatcher at Toledo.

New York Central officials at Cleveland got a glimpse of the machine and concluded that it had changed from their route to that of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Capt. White stretched his legs, washed up and had a "snatch" of food after landing at Mineola, after which he started for this city.

When Capt. White arrived at the Hotel Astor at 9 o'clock last night he asked for a room with a bath and was told no such accommodations were available, whereupon he started out to make the rounds of the hotels in search of what he wanted. He met with no success. He later returned to the Astor and put up for the night in a small room which had no bath.

Capt. White told newspaper men there was absolutely no "story" in what he had done, and he made it plain he didn't care to talk about himself either.

It wasn't any feat at all—this first non-stop flight from Chicago to New York—so he insisted.

"I left the mail service field in Chicago at 9:50 o'clock in the morning, central time," he said, "and arrived at the Mineola Field at 4:40 p.m., central time, making the entire distance, 727 miles, in 6 hours and 50 minutes. Just put in the paper the time I started and the time the flight ended and that's all there is to it.

"I flew at an altitude of 12,000 feet all the way," the Captain continued in response to a prodding of questions, "and the weather was perfect the entire distance. No, it wasn't cold at that height. I considered it very comfortable riding.

"I didn't follow any particular route, but picked up landmarks as I went along."

"And did you make the flight under orders?" he was asked.

"No," he replied. "I asked permission to make it."

Capt. White said he will fly to Washington on Monday, after which he will return to McCook Field, Chicago, where he is stationed, but he will not fly there.

The aviator refused to make any comment whatever on the proposed transcontinental flights.

Capt. White is a short man, weighs about 145 pounds and is exceedingly modest.

Catherine Stinson flew from Chicago to New York last spring, but she had numerous mishaps and the journey consumed several days. She left Chicago May 23 and landed at Binghamton after a continuous trip of eleven hours, during which she broke two American records. One was for continuous flying and the other for endurance. She remained a week in Binghamton for repairs to her plane, during which time all sorts of things happened. However, she got under way at last with fifty gallons of gasoline and arrived at Sheepshead Bay without any stops.

Max Miller arrived in Chicago at 7:05 p.m. September 6, 1918, with the first aerial mail from New York City. He left this city for Chicago at 7:09 a.m. on the preceding day, and it took thirty-six hours and fifty-six minutes for the trip. He stopped over night at Cleveland en route and made other landings.

SEMONOFF'S MEN HALT U.S. CONSUL AT OMSK

Official's Baggage Is Opened And Examined Under Eyes Of Japanese Troops

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 26.—Ernest W. Harris, American Consul-General at Omsk, was held up by 500 of Semenoff's troops at Dauria last week. Consul-General Harris was traveling eastward from Omsk on a special train to which his private car, No. 51, was attached, and had reached Dauria, a station some four hours' journey west of Station Manchuria, when the hold-up took place.

Semenoff's men, a mixture of Russians, Buriats, Mongolians and Chinese, boarded the train and insisted upon inspecting the baggage of Mr. Harris and his party. This demand was refused, and the train was held at the station for six hours pending a decision of Semenoff's officers as to whether they should open the baggage or not. Guards were kept on board Mr. Harris' car during the interval, and at least five hundred troops were drawn up on a field beside the train, with machine-guns stationed so as to bear directly on the American Consul-General's car.

The Semenoff commander finally decided that the baggage must be inspected, and at midnight his men broke open all the trunks, boxes and bags in the possession of the American official party and made a hasty search of their contents. It does not appear that they levied any duties or took away any property belonging to Mr. Harris and his companions. The train was allowed to proceed at one o'clock in the morning, having been delayed exactly eight hours.

Dauria Station is on the section of the Trans-Siberian Railway under supervision of the Japanese, and Japanese troops witnessed the entire incident, without, however, taking any steps to prevent Semenoff's men from violating the sanctity of Consul-General Harris and his baggage.

Passengers Arrived

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela from San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Carl Anderson and infant, Mrs. R. Barnes, Misses D. Beal, H. M. Buck, Greta Nilsson, Hulda Wiklund, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cederberg, Dr. F. M. Gensburger, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mazloum, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. States, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Watson, Messrs. C. A. Beal, S. F. Brame, Robt. M. Cruz, D. M. Gandier, A. E. Goodridge, H. Hoffmann, N. Lowe, R. S. F. McBain, E. W. Moore, V. J. Overgaard, B. Schiff, F. A. Sieffert, H. A. Solomon, S. Ward, S. B. Wight, N. K. Wood; through passengers for Manila: Mrs. E. Ainsworth, Mrs. T. Aitken, Mstr. Th. Aitken, Dr. Carson Angel, Misses Selma Bergstrom, Edith Hind, Grace Moorehead, D. Rice, Lucy Soule, Judge F. C. and Miss Rosalind Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Gollier, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hickey, Mrs. R. R. Hind and infant, Mstr. John Hind, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Matlock, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Posner, Col. Geo. Saver, Mr. and Mrs. P. Seigneur, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Thompson, Mstr. Thos. W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. O. Van der Bel, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Webster, Messrs. A. H. Cohn, Gussie Engel, A. Fox, Bart Griffin, T. J. Medicielo, C. Padgett, Chas. F. Pfaffman, J. F. Reilly, C. M. Rice, J. Rosenthal, C. A. Scott; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Kroh, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morgan, Miss Mina Myres, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Simmons, Mr. B. Taylour, Mstr. W. Taylour, Messrs. J. F. Berride, M. H. Bollman, W. G. Clarke, G. H. Graucer, C. F. Hebenstreit, L. P. Holland, H. A. Hope, F. H. Hummel, A. H. Muzzall, J. J. Scarry, H. Silberman.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow: Mrs. G. M. Jameson, Mrs. H. V. Smith.

Per C.M. s.s. Taishun from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Tomaki.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong: Lady Ho Sung, Misses E. and I. Ho Sung, Mrs. H. M. Scott and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Lo, Mr. T. Ahsang.

Passengers Department

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru for Japan: Misses Rosa Pasco, C. Hiles, T. Takahara, M. and S. Shimada, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and 2 children, Mrs. E. Peebles, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kumamoto and 2 children, Messrs. U. Nagata, Wu, S. Matsuoka, R. Rimao, Z. Hiraoka, M. Toraya, G. Muranishi, H. Komatsu, B. Inoyue, R. Kobayata, K. Kobata, N. A. Viloudaki, C. L. Courady, T. H. Van Leer, T. H. Prayson, K. Mryasaka and 4 children, S. Mikawa, F. C. Allen.

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JUNE 16

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JUNE 27

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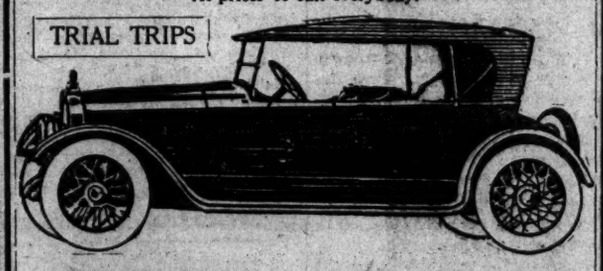

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(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919

NOTICE

The offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to Public Business on Friday, May 30, 1919, MEMORIAL DAY.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, May 28, 1919.
23779

Memorial Day services will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery, May 30th, 1919, at 9:15 a.m.

All Americans and their friends are invited to be present.

PROGRAM.

Master of Ceremonies—Honorable Roderick Dorsey, American Consul.
Opening Prayer—Rev. C. L. Boynton.
Music—Municipal Band.
Address—Honorable C. S. Lobingier.
Music—Municipal Band.
Benediction—Rev. C. F. McRae.
Volleys—American Co., S. V. C.
Taps—Bugler of the U. S. S. Wilmington.

The parade, including Marines, Sailors and the American Co., S. V. C., and the Municipal Band, will move from the Public Recreation Ground at 8:15 a.m. and proceed by Bubbling Well Road to the Cemetery.

S. A. RANSOM,
Capt. S. V. C.
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23780

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We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the above Trademark which is used by us in connection with all glass made or sold by us is our sole and exclusive property and no one but ourselves is entitled to use it.

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On the 5th June

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23792

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 2nd June, on account of Chinese Dragon Boat Festival.
23759

Consolato Generale d'Italia Shanghai

NOTICE is hereby given that Chev. G. D. Musso has today been appointed Receiver of the late Austrian Lloyd S. S. N. Co., now an Italian Concern known as "Lloyd Triestino."

J. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
Shanghai, 21st May, 1919.
23712

Il sottoscritto sara lieto di ricevere i membri della Colonia Italiana Domenica 1° Giugno. Festa dello Statuto, dalle ore 11 alle ore 12 a.m.

G. de' ROSSI,
Ro Console Generale d'Italia.
23786

Customs Notification

No. 915.

The Custom House will be closed to public business, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Monday, the 2nd June—being the 5th day of 5th moon, lunar calendar.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 28th May, 1919.
23776

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

Spring Regatta at Henli
31st May and 1st June, 1919

Programme

SATURDAY

Junior Sculls	3.30 p.m.
Sailing Race	4.00 p.m.
International Pairs	5.30 p.m.
Motor Boat Race	6.00 p.m.

SUNDAY

Motor Boat Race	10.30 a.m.
Griffin Fours	11.00 a.m.
International Fours	11.30 a.m.
Veterans Race	12.00noon
Sailing Race	1.30 p.m.
Dog Race	2.30 p.m.
Club Fours	3.00 p.m.
Sampan Water Polo	3.30 p.m.
International Eights	5.00 p.m.
Mixed Fours	5.30 p.m.
Motor Boat Race	6.00 p.m.

TRAIN SERVICE

Shanghai Local Time

SATURDAY

Special leave Shanghai	1.20 p.m.
arrive Henli	2.29 p.m.
Special leave Henli	8.13 p.m.
arrive Shanghai	9.16 p.m.

SUNDAY

Special leave Shanghai	9.15 a.m.
arrive Henli	10.18 a.m.
Special leave Henli	7.16 p.m.
arrive Shanghai	8.18 p.m.

MONDAY

Leave Henli	2.15 p.m.
arrive Shanghai	3.20 p.m.
Leave Henli	6.53 p.m.
arrive Shanghai	8.00 p.m.

FARES

Return Fares $3.00

Competitors may obtain their tickets (special fares) from the Club's Shroff, who will be at the Shanghai Station half an hour before the departure of the trains.

General Arrangements

By the courtesy of the Railway Authorities arrangements have been made to have sleeping cars stationed at Henli during the Regatta.

Sleeping Berths may be reserved on application to the undersigned.

Meals will be served on dining coach on railway siding.

By order of the Committee,
T. R. MACDONALD,
Hon. Secretary.
23761

Shanghai Rowing Club

Spring Regatta at Henli
31st May and 1st June, 1919.

DOG RACE.

Entries for the above Race should be sent to Mr. E. T. Byrne.

By order of the Committee,
T. R. MACDONALD,
Hon. Secretary.
23761

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11.30 until 2 p.m.
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Chinese Post Office

NOTIFICATION NO. 406

Postal Holiday

The Chinese Post Office will be open only from 9 to 10, 15 to 16, and 20 to 21, on the 2nd June, the Dragon Boat Festival.

The Parcel and Money Order Offices will be closed.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.
Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 29th May, 1919.
23785

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

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31st May and 2nd June, 1919.
(Saturday and Monday)

1st Saddling Bell at 2.15 p.m.
Daily Sharp.

ENTRANCE TICKETS:—$1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS:—1.40 p.m., 2.10 p.m., 2.30 p.m.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
23777

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

55th MEETING

7th and 9th June, 1919.
(Saturday and Monday)

1st Saddling Bell at 3.00 p.m.
Daily Sharp.

Attention to Members

ENTRIES close on Tuesday, 3rd June, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtainable upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
23778

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

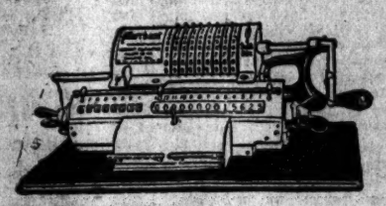
W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

YOU CAN GET 500%

more work when you use mechanical aid and, in these times when good help is scarce, you should give office force all the mechanical aid possible, especially when you know that aid to be absolutely correct and more efficient than the best man in your office. Let us demonstrate to you our figuring aids. We have machines for all purposes and will gladly put one in your office on trial.

Let us prove our statement
Phone us for demonstration



THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

O.V.B.

OREGON VERY BEST

The Ideal Beverage For The Summer

Gande, Price & Co., Agents

FOR SALE

A number of very fast and medium-speed Motor-boats, also a motor tow-boat.

For particulars apply:
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.
22240

Prof. J. K. Seto

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

Genuine Palm Beach Suits

(Name stamped on every yard)

Latest Styles—Finest Workmanship
HENG KONG, Tailor
Y-9 North Szechuen Road,
Near Soochow Bridge.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

The Twentieth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Telephone Building, 24A and 24B, Kiangse Road on Tuesday, 3rd of June, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd of May to the 3rd of June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary and General Manager.
Shanghai, May 21st, 1919.
23669

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE teacher is willing to give Mandarin lessons to foreigners. Also understands little English and French. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.
23740 J. 8.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, in central district, furnished flat (on first floor if no elevator). Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.
23758 M. 30

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
22356

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.
23354

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
One large front room to let, with full board, to couple or to bachelor. Telephone North 482.

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens
From June 1st, well-furnished large and small rooms with board, every convenience. Centrally located. Terms moderate.

ORIENTAL HOUSE

31 Boone Road.
One large room, and one back, with bath attached, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Telephone North 1102.
23722

TO LET, one large and small well-furnished rooms, in private family; every convenience. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.
23781 J. 1

TO LET, furnished flat of three rooms, bathroom, kitchen, pantry, servants' quarters, in Town; self-contained, Central. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.
23773 M.31

TO LET, with board, large comfortably furnished room in select neighbourhood. All modern comforts provided, telephone, tennis court, garage, stabling, hot and cold water. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, by married couple, small house, furnished or unfurnished, with bath, kitchen and garden. Apply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS.
23756 M. 30

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED by young lady, beginner, position as steno-typist; willing to start at Taels 50. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.
23782 J. 1

SITUATION VACANT

COMPRADORE wanted with thorough knowledge and experience in exports from China, by old-established house. Excellent opportunity. A. 1 references and guarantees necessary. Reply fully, in confidence, giving particulars. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.
23791 J. 5

EXPORT MAN, with intimate knowledge of China raw products wanted for export department in old-established house. Excellent prospects. Reply, stating qualifications and salary asked. Strictly confidential. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.
23791 J. 5

WANTED, competent stenographer by large American firm. State experience and references, to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.
23784 J. 1

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. Experienced steno-typist wanted by American firm. Good salary and prospects. Apply by letter to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.
23788

WANTED, capable foreign foreman, with complete experience in the manufacture of high-class cigarettes. Good salary for suitable applicant. Reply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.
23774 J.8

WANTED, private detective to proceed to Hankow, Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking. Apply, stating qualifications, to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.
23772 M.31

WANTED by Import House, first-class and experienced office assistant and correspondent. A foreigner essential. Reply, stating experience to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS.
23775 M.31

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO HOUSES TO RENT

SUMMER, 1919
$250 to Is 600

Apply Secretary,
ROCKY POINT ASSOCIATION,
28a Victoria Road, Tientsin.
23656

MOKANSHAN: Lady offers half bungalow, plainly furnished, with kitchen, for season. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.
23769 M.31

TO LET, furnished house, four small rooms, good attic, kitchen, etc. Occupation now. Reply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.
23760 M. 30

FOR RENT, five-roomed furnished house, Western district. Party returning to America immediately, will rent until March 1st, 1920. Rent, including taxes and telephone, Tls. 80.00. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.
23763 M. 30

TO LET, No. 49 Bubbling Well Road, six-roomed detached house. Apply 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.
23764 J. 3

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.
23494

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
22388

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
22387

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, residence of six rooms. Modern improvements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
22388

MISCELLANEOUS

LADY, about to opening a Mess on June 15, (Central district), wishes to find some table boarders. Excellent home cooking. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.
23771 M.30

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one four-cylinder five passenger "SUNBEAM" touring-car, furnished with electric lights and generator, in excellent condition and running order. For further particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Telephones, West 1213 and West 1202.
23787 J. 1

FOR SALE, white thoroughbred Spitz-dog (Kamtshatka), male, six months, Tls. 25. 70, Bubbling Well Road.
23783 M. 31

FOX terrier pups, three months, two males, two females, males 15 Taels, females 10 Taels. Inspection arranged by appointment. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.
23770 M.30

FOR SALE, one new Corona typewriter. Apply to Box 242, THE CHINA PRESS.
23749 J. 1.

FOR SALE, one set Encylopaedia Britannica, 29 Volumes, handy size, with bookstand complete, practically new, Mex $100. For further particulars, apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.
23763 J. 1.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabez."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore. Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

F. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun (Kwan-chendze)	Hankow	O/Amur
	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hau, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
2 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

華 商 聯 合 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $4,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1939 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
E. D. ZAH, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Rseerve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

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Agents:
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Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

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M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

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Head Office: MANILA

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37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on May 27, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	16-18
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	16-20
Salmon	,,	none
Samli	,,	25-30
Soles	,,	16-20
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	14-15
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	50-90
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	20-22
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	none
Wild Geese	,,	none
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	16-20
Bananas	,,	12-14
Cherries	,,	none
Chestnuts	,,	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-15
Mongesteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	25-30
Peaches	,,	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Feeboes	,,	8-10
Plums	,,	8-10
Pumeloes	each	none
Pineapples	,,	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	6-8
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	,,	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	per bunch	2-3
Parsnips	,,	3-4
Peas	per lb.	6-8
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$2.00
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	10-15
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	
Flour Australian	,,	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.40
Bran	,,	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for Far East—Shanghai

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	——		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	——		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
1 C	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
B V I I	May 7		Suma	Jap. gun-boat
O D W	Apr. 30		D de Lagrea	Fr. gun-boat
Y. P. D. W.	May 12		Bee	Br. gun-boat
S P	May 24		Teal	Br. gun-boat
M. M. B.	May 24		Samar	Am. gun-boat
B. N. B.	May 24		Woodcock	Br. gun-boat

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 29, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/2=Tls. 3.87
@ exch. 74.1=Mex. $5.22
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 120=Tls. 83.33
@ 74.1=Mex. $112.46
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73.9
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 265
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1830
Native Interest ..... Tls. .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 52¼d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London .... Fr. 29.93
Ex., New York on London G. $4.65

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/2
London ..... Demand 5/2¼
India ..... T.T. 310
Paris ..... Nom. T.T. 775
Paries .... Nom. Demand 778
New York ..... T.T. 119½
New York ..... Demand 119¾
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68
Japan ..... T.T. 43
Batavia ..... T.T. 299
Singapore ..... T.T. 45½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/3
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/4
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/4½
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/4½
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/4¾
Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 850
New York ... o/d Docy. 121
New York ..... 4 m/s. 126½

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 3,000 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $4.50

Customs House Exchange Rates
For May

Hk. Tls.	3.50	@ 5/0¼		£1
„	1	@ 703	Francs	7.33
„	0.77	@ 116¾	Gold	$1
„	1	@ 43¾	Yen	2.5-
„	1	@ 15	Rupees	4.1-
„	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„	1	@ —	Roubles	—

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 29, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Japan Government Bonds 5%:
Tls. 37.50 June
Tls. 37.85 July
Japan-China S. and W. Co:
Tls. 24.20 June
Tls. 25.20 July
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange:
Tls. 22.20 June
Tls. 22.20 July
Local Yarns:
Water Moon 16's: Tls. 172.10 June
Tls. 172.50 July
Water Moon 20's Tls. 185.10 June

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 29, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank $625.00
Yangtsze Insurance $250.00 June
Langkats Tls. 20.50 C. N. I. Sept.
Shanghai and Hangkew Wharf
Tls. 90.50 cash
Tls. 93.00 Sept.
Ewot Cotton: Tls. 270.00
Tls. 272.50 Sept.
Shanghai Dock Tls. 129.00
Anglo-French Land 1908 6% Debs.
@ Tls. 83.00
Kroewoeks Tls. 11.25
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.75
Anglo-Javas (89 Shares) Tls. 7.50
Consolidated Tls. 2.50
Zlangbes Tls. 3.75

Unofficial
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 187.00 June
Shanghai Docks Tls. 129.00
Kroewoeks Tls. 11.25

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

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THE MANAGEMENT

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended May 28, 1919, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1919. Mex. $	1918. Mex. $
Gross Receipts	41,206.92	31,920.26
Loss by currency depreciation	10,227.34	7,212.30
Effective Receipts	30,979.58	24,707.96
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.01	23.97
Car Miles run	90,724	79,388
Passengers carried	1,886,089	1,465,922

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, May 22.—The Bank of England's rate of discount is 5 percent and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 20 percent.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, May 24.—Today's Silver prices were as follows:

Bar Silver Spot, 51⅜d. Forward 51⅜d. steady.

Previous quotations, London, May 22:

Bar Silver Spot, 51¼d. Forward 51¼d. steady.

London, May 21:

Bar Silver Spot, 51d. Forward 51d. America selling.

London, May 20:

Bar Silver Spot, 52⅜d. Forward 52⅜d. quiet.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 22.—Today's Cotton prices were as follows:

Good Middling American 1 1/16 inch staple spot	18.55d.
July	18.02d.
September	17.13d.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, May 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques	29.86
War Loans:	
3 percent	62.10
4 percent 1917	72.65
4 percent 1918	72.20
5 percent	88.12

EUROPEAN MARKETS

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, May 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—London: Copper—spot £79/5/— contre (?) £79.16.3, forward £79/7/6 contre (?) £78.18.9. Rubber: Plantation: crepe 1st latex 1/10½. Marseilles: Rice 105-106; Peas 120; Potato-starch 135. Le Havre (May 27) Cotton 2nd quality 297. Lyons (May 28) Silk: Cevennes 122; Italian 127; Syrian 86-89; Japan 120; China 128-129; Canton 86.

Exchange Market Report

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their Exchange Circular for week ending May 28:

Exchange.—The London price of silver after fluctations is today quoted 52¼d. i.e., ⅛d. lower than last week. The New York price for bar silver is reported to have fluctuated much in the same way as London. As far as we are able to judge in Shanghai, the silver markets appear unsteady, and cannot be considered to show the strength which newspaper experts have claimed would be the result of the removal of Government restrictions in prices.

Our local rates of exchange have ruled firm, with export paper offering, and some "interbank" sales of gold T.T. to provide cash for the end of the month demand. Our official quotation for T.T. on London after rising to 5s. 2⅛d. is today 5s. 2d. the latter rate being more in keeping with the parity of silver, notwithstanding the ⅛d. rise reported as London's closing price of silver on the 27th inst. We close, firm for early delivery, with rates inclined to weaken forward.

Our local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 26,403,000 is Tls. 1,800,000 lower than last week due to shipments to outports. We understand that a good amount of silver from America may be expected in the next two months.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

Huge Saving Is Made On U.S. Ship Contracts

Third Of Billion Dollars Involved In Cancellations—New Agreements To Be Drawn

Washington, April 25.—The saving of more than a third of a billion dollars for Uncle Sam by the cancellation of old contracts and the signing of new ones is the program being carried out by the United States Shipping Board. This is shown in a statement issued today by Chairman Edward N. Hurley.

More than half of the cancellation portion of the program has already been fulfilled and the remainder of the cancellations will be made at once. These contracts were made at war time prices of $195 to $300 per ton. Recently contracts have been arranged at $149 per ton for steel cargo ships.

"Since the signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918, the Shipping Board has cancelled contracts for more than 2,000,000 tons of steel ships," Mr. Hurley stated today.

"In figuring out the balancing of our fleet, we now find it necessary to cancel an additional 2,000,000 tons of steel ships.

"In some of the old and established yards we are now paying from $195 to $225 per ton for cargo steamships and oil tankers. In some of the new and inexperienced yards we are paying as high as $300 per ton for cargo ships.

"As these are war prices and as we feel that we should now be building only on peace prices, we are now considering cancelling all contracts where keels have not actually been laid."

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BEER

Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.
Phone: North 2560

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RUGS
SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

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Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
— Established 1851 —

begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

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Four Dollars per Hour
MINIMUM CHARGE:
One Dollar 50 cents

No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.
For hire of cars please
Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

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②

THE IDEAL METHOD.

The Electric Oven, being free from the fumes of combustion does not require to be ventilated, therefore food cooked in it retains its flavour, the natural gases from cooked meat are not carried away through flues but retained in the oven. A clear, uniform heat is maintained which has the effect of closing up the surface of meat or poultry, thus preventing loss by evaporation.

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A-64

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WEATHER

Fine, hot weather. Variable and moderate breezes.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 30, 1919

Koltchak Recognised Under Conditions, But Even So--

THE telegram printed on another page giving the conditions the Allies have attached to the recognition of Admiral Koltchak's Omsk Government is somewhat reassuring. They have stipulated that it "respect the liberty of the Russian people"—whatever that may mean—and convoke a Constituent Assembly. Now, if the Koltchak Government fulfills that condition, it will cut the ground from under the objections that will be voiced by liberals of every country to its recognition. No sane man will object to any government in Russia that will respect the liberty of the Russian people and call a Constituent Assembly, a genuinely representative body, and leave to it the choice of form of government and governing personnel for Russia. That is all anybody wants for Russia.

But can the Koltchak Government do that, even if it wants to? And does it want to? Can men of the type who compose it and stand behind it sincerely go about calling such a body and submitting to its decisions, would they willingly do what lay in their power to organise a liberal, democratic government representative of all classes of Russia—men of their training, their traditions, their concepts, their affiliations, their interests? For it cannot be denied that the men of the Koltchak regime are counter-revolutionaries, absolute monarchists, advocates of the old regime, of even a Romanoff restoration. And constituent assemblies and representative governments—even constitutional monarchies—and rights for moujiks and factory workers do not enter into the mental complexes of such men. They cannot.

And even if the Koltchak Government could sincerely attempt to carry out such a condition, is it likely that it could do so effectively? Hardly. Without the active cooperation of a large proportion of the Russian people, it of course could not. And it is doubtful whether any large proportion of the Russian people would consent to have a part in a constituent assembly of Omsk formation and domination. The workers, it can be said with virtual certainty, would not. The intelligentsia, the moderate liberal groups, would not. The middle classes, the former landholders and the urban employers, probably would not. In the minds of those people the Koltchak group is associated with reaction, and that is enough for practical purposes to condemn it. For if the revolution and even Bolshevism has done nothing else in Russia, it has filled the masses with a profound distrust of their former masters; they will run no risk of being yoked by them again. The peasants have had a promise of their dream of land division; they will not willingly run the risk of seeing it glimmer away. The city workers have had a vision of livable conditions of work; they will not willingly run of the risk of its being forever darkened. The Russians have had a taste of liberty; they may have got drunk with it, but they have tasted it. And it is a philosophic axiom that men who have once tasted liberty never will suffer to have the cup withheld from them permanently. There is no permanent turning backward on the road to freedom. There will not be in Russia. And the world will be the better for it.

The Allies are right in the end they seek for Russia. They are wrong in the means they have chosen to attain it.

Philip Gibbs' Farewell To America

British War Correspondent Says He Has Found Its People The Greatest Idealists In The World Instead Of Selfish Dollar Chasers

By Philip Gibbs

After two months in the United States I am going back to England with many memories of a great people who are standing, like other peoples of the world, at the open door of destiny.

To me it has been a wonderful two months, because of a personal experience far beyond anything that I expected, or dreamed of, as a reward for humble service in the writing of history through four years of war. I have had, I think, the most beautiful reward that any man in the world could have—and that is the gift of friendship, generous, overflowing, bountiful, of vast numbers of men and women, among whom I came, as I thought, a stranger.

I was not in actual fact a stranger to them, because as a writer of words I had given myself away to them, and for four years had been served up with their grape fruit on their breakfast tables. Over in France and Flanders I did not know what people were reading the things I wrote; nor did I care. Half the time I did not even know what I was writing, but wrote in a mad hurry and instinctively, without a thought to the turn of a phrase, but with the desire to get everything down, in utter simplicity, of the things I had seen and of the things that had happened in another day of war.

I did not think of the American people reading those despatches of mine. I thought mostly of English fathers and mothers who would know from what I had written that there had been another bloody battle, in which their sons had been desperately engaged, and perhaps had fallen. But the American people were reading, too, with immense sympathy for this suffering of heroic boyhood and with intense desire to know what was happening in the fields of war. Because I wrote rather of the spirit of men than of strategy, (where there was no strategy,) and of war's human side, with its agony and its courage, rather than of its hatred and its inhuman mechanism, something in my narrative reached out to the spirit of America, touched its tenderness and its pity, and inspired it with that generous emotion which I find is stirred so easily among the people of the United States. For that reason it is, I think, that they have given me a welcome and a friendship of close and personal warmth which I shall never forget in humble gratitude. It has been my fortune to be remembered with the tears they shed for the tragedy of the battlefields and with the wonder they had at the valor of men in the gateways of death; because I was the chronicler of those facts. Though the reward has been too great for a man who was writing and not fighting, I am glad of it and cherish it in my heart.

In these two months I have been studying the American people in a quiet way, trying to analyse their character as far as one may get in touch with it during such a visit as this, and seeking also to know in what direction they are traveling now that the world is on the move again to a new era of human history. It is impossible to sum up a whole people, full of diversities of character, race, and ideas, and, at the present time, seething with the tumult of patriotic and political impulses without any definite conviction of their immediate destiny. But one does get a glimpse of certain strong and general qualities among the people of the United States, and of certain tendencies likely to lead them in one direction.

I have, for instance, heard a lot about the Americans being a hard practical people exclusively engaged in the chase of the almighty dollar, and quite selfish in the exploitation of their own material interests. My reading of them is entirely different. So far from being hard and material they seem to me the greatest idealists in the world at the present time, and to be emotional almost to the point of sentimentality. In any public gathering, at any private dinner table, the idealist takes all the applause, finds it easy to put a spell over his company, and can express his own sentiment with a simplicity and emotion which would cause a smile or an ironical shrug in the sophisticated circles of England or France.

The almighty dollar is chased earnestly enough. I find it is a necessary item of one's life in New York, for example. But the American people give it away out of their margin of wealth—however small that margin may be—with astonishing generosity, provided their purse-strings are tugged by an emotional appeal. The professional beggar, if he has sentiment to back him, has a wonderful time in this country, and if he begs on behalf of a cause which seems right and noble, like the Red Cross, or devastated France, or starving Armenia, largess is scattered before him, not only by millionaires who are glad to get rid of their burden, but by working girls who have to scrape over their midday luncheon, and by business men whose pockets are tempted by a "tin Lizzie" or a country cottage in New Jersey.

The heart of the hardest American manufacturer who is a stern disciplinarian in his city office, a "speeder-up" in his works, with a portrait of Napoleon opposite his desk, and a masklike face which would frighten a thug, goes "fut" when some spellbinder announces a nursery moral with an air of discovery, or when a little "cutie" bursts into tears on the other side of his blotting pad and asks for a rise in salary because her heart is broken at the sight of a new hat. He simply cannot resist an appeal like that—if I know anything about him—and Napoleon winks his eye above the desk.

Traveling around I find that the expert in ladies' neckwear who made a great fight for fortune since he handled his first dime in the New York streets lives and works entirely on simple ideals of probity which might have been written by Louis M. Allcott; and that the Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment just back from France—a hard fighter and stern in his way of command—has the idealism of honor and chivalry belonging to the school of "Eric; or, Little by Little." A young gentleman in one of our English public schools, or a first-year man at Oxford, with a cynical philosophy of life adopted as a tradition, would blush to confess to such sound sentiment.

Writing seriously, I find the American people ripe for action of unselfish idealism of which few nations would be capable. There is throughout the United States, as far as I have been able to discover, a great stirring of emotion, due to the war and to the generous sacrifice they have made, which demands something higher and nobler in the next chapter of their history than material gain and selfish safety. There are, of course, in America, as in all countries, Prussians, Junkers, Thugs, Gunmen, Bohunks, and Bad Men, and these are making a lot of noise, and saying, "Why the hell this?" and "Why the hell that?" and demanding the complete isolation of America surrounded by flame, so that nothing can go out and nothing come in; and spreading around poison against England and France, and sharpening tomahawks for the scalps of President Wilson, Lloyd George, General Pershing, and all the democrats. But I am convinced that those people do not carry much weight with the American people as a whole and that the spirit of America will rise above them and not heed them more than bullfrogs in a dark pool.

I have found among most people a desire for a closer friendship with England and a determination to befriend France in peace as well as in war. In spite of all the personal prejudice with which Mr. Wilson is surrounded, and it is gusty with strong winds blowing, I find a general approval of some plan like the League of Nations which may abolish great standing armies in Europe and get rid at least of the gunpowder barrel which was apt to go off when sparks began to fly.

I have found, in many cities of the United States, bodies of people working, thinking, talking, earnestly and eager to devote their souls and to dedicate their hearts to the service of humanity so that what has happened in the fields of Europe shall not happen soon again, and so that the common peoples of the world shall have greater safety and better luck. It is a spiritual purpose among a great people which must count in the future of the world unless it is made powerless by the baser passions of political groups pulling the wires behind the scenes. As I have written before, America's generous instincts are perplexed by natural fears of being led into unknown paths in the jungle of Europe where she may not have free action and may be tangled in troubles not of her concern. Those fears, and a lack of clear guidance, make her people hesitate, draw back a little, shrink from the enormous responsibilities which face her.

I have no right to address the American people, except as a humble friend owing big debts to them; but in this farewell message before leaving for England I would say very simply and earnestly:

Your supreme hour is at hand, when after your youth among the peoples of the world you are now to shoulder the burdens which come to manhood, the pack of troubles belonging to people other than your own, lifted because they had your strength to help them, and because they belong to the human family from which you cannot isolate yourself without cowardice and dishonor. Isolation is no longer possible for you. Your spiritual as well as your material interests are closely linked up with the fate of other peoples. If there is another war against France and England—and there may be during this generation, unless you help the powers at work for peace—your sons will be called to serve at once, without any waiting, and your flesh and blood will be used as gun-fodder in war's sacrifice.

You have the power now to prevent that next war by rising to the spiritual call which is summoning you to the highest place in the Commonwealth of the world's democracies. If you turn a deaf ear to that summons, and a cold shoulder to the democratic spirit, you will surrender the greatest chance of honor which any nation has had in modern history. But you will not surrender this big chance for smaller interests because you have the soul of a brave and generous people. Between England and America there must be friendship unless the folly of men is beyond all reckoning.

I go back to England with a deep admiration of America and a warm affection for all those American people who have given me their friendship. It is not good-bye I am going to say, but only

"Au revoir, America—and here's my love to you!"

Topics In Brief

There's mighty little food in Germany except food for reflection.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Anyway the League of Women Voters will never be confused with the League of Peace.—*Medicine Lodge* (Kan.) *Republican.*

It is said the former Kaiser looks old and broken. A living image of some sections of Belgium, as it were.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A year ago we had one war in Europe; today we have six.—*Venango Herald.*

There is nothing humanitarian about feeding Germany if she has to pay the prices the rest of us pay.—*Greenville* (S. C.) *Piedmont.*

Doubtless there were hardheads who told old Moses that the Ten Commandments were a violation of rights and were too ideal for a practical world anyway.—*Greenville* (S. C.) *Piedmont.*

The Kaiser is as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove.—*Greenville* (S. C.) *Piedmont.*

Palestine Impressions

By Arthur Mills

(In English Review)

There is now a good railway service between Cairo and Jerusalem. It may not be long before people include, as a matter of course, in their Egyptian travels a visit to Palestine. These are just a few impressions of one who has traveled on his Majesty's service throughout the length and breadth of the Holy Land.

Bethlehem

We were camped by Solomon's Pools. These pools lie two miles outside Bethlehem; they consist of what appear to be three large-sized swimming-baths; local sources of information are unreliable as regards their history, and differ; some people say the pools were built by King Solomon for his wives to wash in; others that they were built by someone else for the water supply of Jerusalem. The most authentic and genuine site in Bethlehem is the Church of the Nativity. It is a very beautiful little church of great antiquity, and is built over the stables in which our Lord was born. These stables now form the crypt of the church. Stone steps, worn away by all the ages, lead down to the crypt; the visitor clasps the stump of a candle or a taper provided for him by an ancient priest. The writer stood in front of the battered stone manger in the company of two tough-looking Australian light horsemen, with whom he was shortly going on a raid against the Hedjaz railway. At that time the Germans had launched, apparently successfully, their great offensive in France. Men's lives were held very lightly in the balance, and so, too, it seemed, was the fate of the world. The writer felt a wonderful sense of peace and security as he stood by the birthplace of Jesus Christ.

The Jordan

In summer, if the traveler leaves the main road between Jerusalem and Jericho, about two parts of the way down, and walks up to the top of a small hill on his left, he will look down upon such a scene of abomination and desolation as may well make him hold his breath. He stands himself at sea-level and looks down twelve hundred feet below on the Jordan valley. Away across the valley the mountains of Moab tower in a glassy haze, and on his right lie the lifeless, acrid-tasting waters of the Dead Sea. The valley is obscured by a heavy haze of suffocating heat. Curious pillars of dust, fifty and a hundred feet high, gyrate from end to end of the valley. It may have been some such a pillar that provided the pillar of cloud by day. Everywhere, as far as the eye can see, the ground is parched by the sun; there is no green save the oasis of Jericho, and even there the leaves of the trees are so laden with white dust as scarcely to show their colors. Equally with the absence of all vegetable life he will notice the absence of the animal world; perhaps a pie dog, strayed from Jericho, may be munching the remains of a long defunct camel; perhaps a brace of ugly brown carrion birds may be flopping ungracefully above the corpse; certainly in the wadies there will be scorpions, pink and white and poisonous, and vast colonies of the most revolting looking centipedes. Such is the Jordan valley in the summer, and as such it was occupied and made the best of all through the summer by our troops.

The crossing of the Jordan was a minor epic of the war. It was first attempted at the El Ghoraniyeh Ford. But here the current proved too strong. The bridging party, with escorting infanry, moved down to the Mahahat Halga Ford, and here, after over fifty gallant Londoners had laid down their lives, a rope was got across, a bridgehead established, and a pontoon bridge put into place. The present writer had the task of supervising the passage of some four hundred camels across the pontoon. He was assisted by colonial troopers. The camels did not like the pontoon and the troopers did not like the camels. It is to be feared that much ill-temper was shown on both sides, and it was only after all was over that the writer realised that he was standing by the place where our Lord and John the Baptist were baptised.

Damascus

Damascus is one of the most lovely cities of the East and one of the least touched by time of the world's most ancient places. The streets of Damascus are cobbled and broken with huge holes, in wet seasons half filled with water. There appears to be no drainage system, but a very battered tramway service runs through the main part of the town. Except for the houses in the European quarter, the tramway appears the only thing that links Damascus with the present. The street called Straight, where St. Paul lodged, is now called Straight Street, and presents a brightly-colored appearance. Damascus has been caled the port of the desert, and does indeed lie on the very edge of a country as wild and uninhabited by Europeans as any in the world. On any day of the year it is a familiar sight to see a small convoy of Arabs from the desert making their way into the city leading camels laden with merchandise. The camels are great, shaggy-coated beasts with a prehistoric air about them, and they walk through Damascus as though they knew it was their city, with solemn, stately stride, turning their heads from side to side to glance disapprovingly at strangers. The bulk of the shops cater for Arab needs, or are receiving houses for Arab goods. In one shop the brightly-colored, gay-trapped harness beloved by all Arab horsemen may be bought. In another shop the long camel-hair cloaks worn by the poorer classes and familiar to all students of sacred pictures are displayed. Another shop sells the flowing silk kerchief and gaily-colored cords used for binding the kerchief round the temples that forms the picturesque head-dress of the Bedouins.

The present writer entered Damascus a day or two after it had been captured by the British and handed over to the Arabs. The ancient city, so often fought for and so often taken, was once more in the hands of an Eastern race. There was an Arab military governor—a gentleman much given to pomp, ceremony, and assemblies. The streets were crowded with fierce-looking troops of the Arab army, dressed in all manner of uniforms. These were in the habit of galloping at full speed through the town or firing off their rifles as the fancy pleased them. The Arab flag of parti-colored stripes and marked with a pinkish-red triangle flew everywhere. Hospitals were crowded with wounded Turks and Germans. These were receiving what attention the few British doctors on the spot could give them, but the order of the day was parades and bands and speeches.

We Wasters!

A plea for a further and more comprehensive development of the country's resources is made by Arthur D. Little in an article called "Developing the Estate,' published in The Atlantic Monthly. At one point he observes:

"The United States is an aggregation of undeveloped empires, sparsely occupied by the most wasteful people in the world. The Yellowstone Park is three times the size of Luxemburg. There are both space and climate in California for a new Italy and a greater Greece. Our Gulf states exceed in area and are incomparably richer in resources than the German Empire, Holland, Japan, Formosa and Great Britain together. The Scandinavian peninsula, with its limited natural resources, supports 10,000,000 sturdy and prosperous people, under climatic conditions similar to those of Alaska; while our great territory, nearly twice as large, and rich in agricultural soil, in fisheries and furs and untouched coal, with mines which have already yielded metal values exceeding $350,000,000, with spruce and water power to supply the world with paper, maintains a white population of scarcely more than 50,000."

Correspondence

Little Problems Of Living

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—This problem is put up to your esteemed paper in the hope that it may elicit a satisfactory solution from some of your many readers, either Chinese or foreign.

This district is occupied by the Northern troops, whose demands are nothing short of rapacious; but, as far as possible, these are met. Some requisitions, however, create a very serious dilemma.

Here is a true and concrete example of what is occurring every day. To the home of the responsible head of the local gentry there comes one day an officer and guard of the army commissariat. They are courteously received, accommodation and food provided them and preparation made to supply the stores required. Amongst the demands of the officer is a very peremptory one for opium.

It is explained to him that there is none of the drug available; upon which the demand is reiterated, emphasised by a smack in the face. Further explanation is offered that no opium is dared to be grown in these parts, as any traffickers are liable to be shot. Moreover, they had never handled the drug, on moral grounds.

To adduce legal or moral arguments, however, was but to cast pearls before swine. To such, or any other arguments, there is the one all-sufficient refutation, namely, a beating up, which was duly administered on the spot, with the threat of more if the opium were not quickly forthcoming.

A quiet refusal was given, with the explanation that as a Christian he knew not where to get it, and could not in any case. One of the guard was incensed at the name of "Christian" and started out to beat again, but was happily stopped by the officer.

The missionary heard of the occurence, and saw the Chief of Commissariat, who seems a very square and just man. But it is now commonly asserted that our friend's life is threatened by certain lewd fellows of the baser sort.

Now, please, Mr. Editor, what is a law-abiding man to do under such circumstances? The Christian's stand is plain. But what about him whose sole problem is that of expediency? If he handles the drug, he breaks the law of the land, whose civil officers may inflict the heaviest punishment. If he refuses to handle it upon demand, he disobeys the commands of the military representatives of the self-same Government, and is badly beaten summarily.

Between the devil and the deep sea, which shall he choose?

An early answer will oblige.

Yours truly,
INQUIRER.

Hunan, May 21, 1919.

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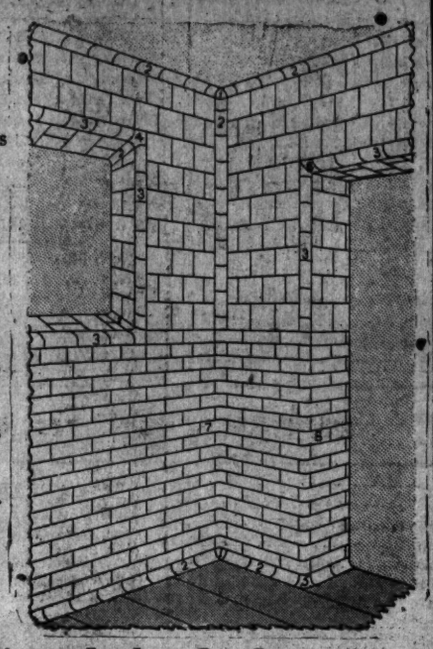

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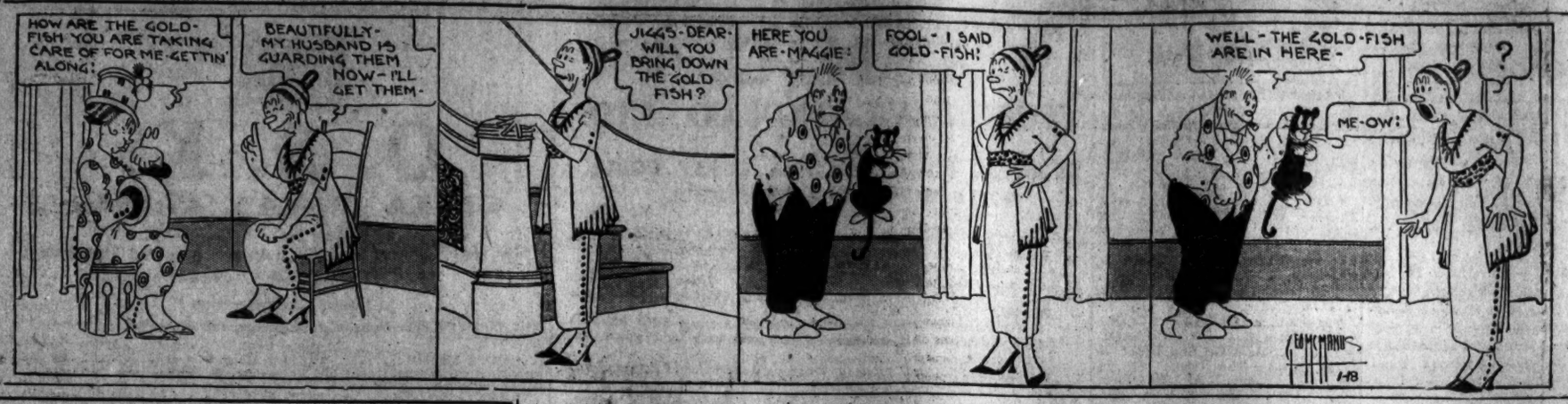
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


HOW ARE THE GOLD-FISH YOU ARE TAKING CARE OF FOR ME-GETTIN' ALONG!
BEAUTIFULLY-MY HUSBAND IS GUARDING THEM NOW-I'LL GET THEM-
JIGGS-DEAR-WILL YOU BRING DOWN THE GOLD FISH?
HERE YOU ARE-MAGGIE!
FOOL-I SAID GOLD-FISH!
WELL-THE GOLD-FISH ARE IN HERE-
ME-OW!
?
GEO MCMANUS

British Dogs Bark For Rights

Keble Howard
(In London Sketch)

An important meeting of the British Canine Union was held at Kennel Hall last night, under the presidency of Lord St. Bernard. Delegates from every part of the United Kingdom attended, and the speeches were significant for the sincerity of their matter and the fervor of their delivery. A series of demands was drawn up and unanimously approved. We understand that these will be brought without delay to the notice of the government.

The Earl of Mastiff, whose rising was the signal for an astonishing scene of enthusiasm, many of the delegates leaping high into the air as a mark of esteem, said that they were not assembled that evening in such representative numbers to growl. (Loud yaps.) Growling was all very well in the right place and at the right time. But the present was not one of those occasions. They were all patriots at heart (loud and continued yapping), and they meant well by their country. But the conditions of dog life afforded vast scope for improvement. (Ululations.) Food, kennels, liberty and the attitude of the public toward their species—all these things must be improved, and that without delay. (Much yapping.) He would like the general public to consider the consequences of a carefully organised strike on the part of the dogs of this kingdom. The results would be appalling. Burglaries, already numerous in houses where no dog was kept, would increase tenfold. It had been said by a gifted writer that the dog was the truest friend of man. It was for man to prove himself the true friend of the dog. (Tremendous ululations.)

Sir W. H. Terrier rose in support of the previous speakers. He was not a large dog, and he did not pretend to be a large dog, but he ventured to say that he represented the largest and most popular class of dog in this country. (Some disturbance.) Let them yap. The statement was true, and they knew it. (Further disturbance.) Speaking for himself, he was not to be overawed by any bulldog in the room. As for collies and retrievers, they were not genuine fighting dogs. (Terrific disturbance.)

The President, making himself heard with considerable difficulty urged on the speaker, and the meeting generally, the necessity of avoiding personalities. No lasting good would be done by quarreling among themselves. It might be urged that he was not a fighting dog. That was true. At the same time, if Sir W. H. Terrier or any other delegate was anxious for a small scrap in the yard outside the hall—— (The remainder of the speech was drowned by delighted barks, and almost every tail in the room was seen to wag.)

Lady Spaniel desired to protest against the practical exclusion of lapdogs from the number of delegates. She was a lapdog and her family had been favored by royalty. Personally, she had nothing to complain of, and thought the whole meeting in the very worst of taste. (At this juncture, amid the wildest uproar, her ladyship was taken by the scruff of the neck and removed from the building. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. G. Dane for this prompt and effective measure.)

After further speeches, the following demands were drawn and passed with every sign of approval:

1. That the British Canine Union desires to call the attention of the government to the urgent necessity for improving the living conditions of dogs in this country.
2. That rationing of biscuits, meat and bones should be instantly cancelled.
3. That no dog should be kept on the chain during the hours of daylight for more than one hour at a stretch or two hours in all.
4. That all notices in parks and other public places as to the exclusion of dogs were an insult to the species and should be instantly removed.
5. That no dog should be turned out in weather considered unfit for human beings.
6. That in the case of dogs kept indoors at night it should be considered unlawful to place boxes, books and other discouraging impedimenta on chair, sofas or couches.
7. That no cats should be allowed to wear claws of such length as to render them dangerous to the canine eye.
8. That the law of "One dog, one bite" should be amended to read "One dog, two bites" in the case of boys, ramps and other natural enemies to the members of the union.
9. That all performances by dogs in music halls and other so-called places of entertainment should be instantly prohibited.
10. That no dog should be washed more than once a month, and then not violently or aggressively or by inexperienced people.
11. That dogs who had behaved with conspicuous bravery during the war should be allowed to wear one, two or more chevrons, such chevrons entitling them to extra rations of good butcher's meat and bones from which all nourishment had not been previously extracted.
12. That the British Canine Union would take no responsibility for the consequences should these demands not be acceded to forthwith.

How Wide Is The Universe?.

A writer in Chambers' Journal observes:

"There is hardly a word in the English language, a plain word, which is oftener misapplied than the word universe.' Really it means the all of which the world is but a tiny and perhaps insignificant atom. It means the firmament, the things we see and do not see, the whole system of created things. Yet in an egoistic ignorance we make it a synoym for the earth alone, and in the midst of the war a bishop, who should have known better, spoke publicly of London being the worst place in the universe. Some might with reason protest that it is perhaps not the worst place even on earth, but not even a bishop is qualified to state that there is more evil in our London than could be discovered in Mars and Jupiter, for we know not what evil they harbor or do not. But that is the way, to think of earth as all, and then it follows that life and simple materialism are likewise looked upon as all.

"M. Anatole France, in one of his essays on literature, utters a striking thought. He had been considering a new volume by his compatriot, M. Maurice Barres, entitled 'Le Jardin de Berenice,' and was perforce led to deep reflections on the grand and elementary problems of existence. And near the end he says that, skeptics and believers, we are all submitted inevitably to the same necessities, which are the necessities of existence. 'This very night,' he writes, 'one of the first pleasant nights of the year, at the finish of reading your book, my dear Barres, I opened my window; I looked up at the stars which quivered in the sky, relieved of its winter mists. And the mystery of those sparkling unknowns troubled me once more and as grievously as ever, for I had just been reading what was not consoling. And I thought, perhaps life such as we see it and such as we conceive it down here, organic life, that of the beasts and of men, is only an accident quite peculiar to this little, insignificant world that we call the earth. Perhaps this most trifling planet has been spoiled, has gone bad, and all that we see and are is only the result of the malady which has corrupted this poor fruit. The sense of the universe wholly escapes us; maybe we are bacilli, vibrions in dread of the universal order. Perhaps. . . . But, as Martin, who was a wise man, said: 'Let us cultivate our garden.'"

A Lost Tribe Of Indians

When in 1494, on his second voyage, Columbus discovered the island of Jamaica, it was populated by the Arawak Indians, who, although at first hostile to him, became friendly on his giving them clothing and other articles hitherto unknown to them.

When later the Spaniards settled on the island they forced the Indians not only to do agricultural work in their own island, but to labor in the gold mines of Hayti. So hard were the Spanish taskmasters that by 1558 the whole Arawak nation was exterminated.

During the past eight years efforts have been made under the auspices of a scientific society, to recover all possible traces of the lost race. To that end explorations have been made in the old kitchen middens, or refuse heaps, of the Arawaks, in which there have been found, besides shells and pottery and fish, turtle and cony bones, many celts, or rude chisels, grinding stones, stone pendants and axes—1,500 objects in all, which have been given to the American Museum of Natural History in New York city.

To the anthropologist the most interesting objects are the cylindrical stone pendants, which were fashioned with sand and stone and endless rubbing. Pendants of exactly the same sort are worn today as insignia of office by chiefs or headmen of tribes in northern South America.

Home Made Tea Carts

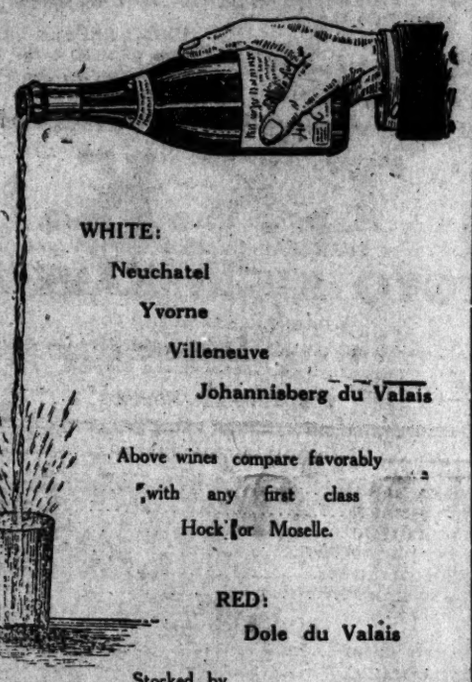
The Home Economics Department at the New Jersey Agricultural College suggests an easy method of making a simple tea wagon from an old table or an old fashioned wash stand.

A table about 30 inches high with a top 18 by 30 inches is a good size to use. It should have a lower shelf about 12 inches from the floor, or if it has no shelf one may be made and fastened to the legs of the table. Put a small moulding around the edge of this shelf to prevent the dishes from slipping off. The top of the table may be fixed in the same way or it may be covered with felt or cardboard. A piece of glass cut to fit inside the moulding, with cretonne or lined to match or combine with the color scheme of the dining room, placed under the glass adds to the appearance of the tea wagon.

The rubber tired wheels from an old baby carriage or gocart may be fastened to the legs of the table or casters may be used instead. Fasten a curved rod at the back of the tea wagon by which to push it, a short curtain rod or towel holder serving well for this purpose.

The table may be waxed or painted and makes a useful and attractive piece of furniture for any dining room.

SWISS WINES



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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925, Captain Findelson, will leave on **Friday, May 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru,** Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, May 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 31,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru,** Captain H. Takasita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, May 31,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo,** Captain Johannessen, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho,** tons 2,868, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Monday, June 2,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maur,** Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, June 2,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo,** tons 2,671, Catpain Smith, will leave on **Tuesday, June 3,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 30,** at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsintah,** Captain J. Glue, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan,** Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, June 1,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kansu,** Captain R. Robertson, will leave on **Sunday, June 1,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean,** Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Monday,** daylight, the **2nd June** or **Tuesday,** the **3rd June.** For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Arabia Maru,** Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, June 13,** at ——— —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave on **Saturday, May 31,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru,** Captain Y. Fugami, will be despatched from S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf on **Friday, May 30,** at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kiukiang,** Captain J. Peacock, will leave on **Saturday, May 31,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow,** Captain E. E. Simons, will leave on **Saturday, May 31,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow,** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 31,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien,** Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, June 3,** at 3p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

VLADIVOSTOCK.—The S.S **"Tungus"** will leave Shanghai on the **5th June.** For Freight (Godown accommodation at Vladivostock guaranteed) and Passage, apply to **S. HEIMANN & COMPANY,** 19A Canton Road, Telephone, Central 1604.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Indo Maru,** Captain T. Yendoh, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Sunday, June 8.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Andes Maru,** Captain K. Goko, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Sunday, June 15.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru,** Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru,** Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, July 24.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel No. 4234 & 4047.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 30	—	San Francisco	Windber	Am.	R.D. Co.
June 6	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June 8	—	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co,
June 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 14	—	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	R. D. & Co.
June 17	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
June 26	—	San Francisco	Western Knight	Br.	R. D. & Co,
June 27	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 27	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 29	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July 5	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
July 12	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 15	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Am.	R. D. Co.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 24	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July 25	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 2	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 9	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 22	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 30	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 31	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 3	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 4	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 10	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 11	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 11	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

May	—	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr. M.M. Cie
May	—	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br. J.M. & Co.
May	31	—	London, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
June	5	—	Liverpool	Stentor	Br. B. & S.
June	9	—	Marseilles	Indo Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
June	9	—	London	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June	12	—	London	Rhesus	Br. B. & S.
June	14	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br. P.&O.S.N. Co.
June	15	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
June	19	—	Liverpool	Teucer	Br. B. & S.
June	20	—	London	Glenamoy	Br. G. L. E. A.
June	23	—	London	Tamba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June	26	—	London	Talthybius	Br. B. & S.
June	—	—	London	Altai Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
June	—	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr. M.M. Cie
July	3	—	Liverpool	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.
July	10	—	London	Idomeneus	Br. B. & S.
July	23	—	Settle	Katori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May	30	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
May	30	—	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
May	30	—	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May	31	—	Hongkong & Canton.	Hsintah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May	31	5.30	Ningpo	Talshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June	1	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
June	1	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kansu	Br. B. & S.
June	2	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
June	2	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br. B. & S.
June	2	1.00	S'tow, H'kong, & C'ton	Hopsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
June	3	—	Hongkong & Manila	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June	16	—	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May	30	—	Tsingtau & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
May	30	—	T'tsin, T'tao, Dairen	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May	30	noon	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br. B. & S.
May	30	—	Tsingtao	Fumi Maru	Br. B. & S.
May	31	noon	Antung	Wenchow	Br. J. M. & Co.
May	31	noon	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Jap. S.M.R.
May	31	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
May	31	noon	N'chwang/Swatow	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
June	3	—	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
June	3	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
June	5	—	Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus. S. H. & Co.
June	6	3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
May	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
May	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
May	31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
May	31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang M.	Jap. N.K.K.
June	1	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June	2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June	2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
June	2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
June	3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
June	3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
June	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
West Vaca (Cargo only)	June 8	S.S. Venezuela	May 31
S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Ecuador	June 28
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Colombia	July 26

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	June

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hopsang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Idomeneus, from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai at four o'clock Tuesday afternoon and may be expected to arrive today.

The G.L. M-V. Glenapp, from London, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday evening and is due here this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kwangse will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Foochow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai and ports next Sunday.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela arrived at the China Merchants' Central Wharf yesterday afternoon and will sail for Manila and Hongkong this afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking, with mails and 1,500 tons of cargo for this port, left Yokohama on Wednesday and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf Sunday morning. The Nanking sails for Hongkong on Monday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Talthybius, from Liverpool, left Singpore for Hongkong, Tsingtau and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Sunday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai tomorow and may be expected to arrive on Monday. The Fushimi leave for Hongkong and Manila Tuesday.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Tenyo Maru	May	10
Tascalusa	May	22
Colombia	May	24
Shinyo Maru	May	26
Taiyu Maru	May	27
Uncas	May	29
For Seattle		
Suwa Maru	May	9
For Tacoma		
Grayson	May	24
Africa Maru	May	27
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia	May	10
Melville Dollar	May	22
Methven	May	26
For New York Via Panama		
Celtic Prince	May	24
For London, etc.		
Peleus	May	3
Glengyle	May	4
Carmarthenshire	May	10
Shidzuoka Maru	May	12
Lycaon	May	20
Neuralia	May	24
Kaga Maru	May	26
Mentor	May	27
For Liverpool		
Pakling	May	11
For Marseilles		
Paul Lecat	May	10
For Bombay		
Dilwara	May	19
For Java		
Tjiliwong	May	9

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*AMUR MARU	15,000	I. Hamada.	May 27	May 29

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.		
*ANDES MARU	15,000	K. Goko.	June 13	June 15

FOR MARSEILLES

	Tons	Capt.		
*INDO MARU	10,000	Y. Yendoh.	May 31	June 8

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 20
*MANILA MARU	20,000	N. Kobayashi,	July 23,	July 24

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Bando,	May 28	May 29
ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	June 12	June 13

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	May 28	May 29

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	May 27	May 29

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. East 203 and 209 Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, O.S.K. Yangeszepoo Wharf, Wayside.

T. K. K.

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Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	June 29, 1919
TENYO MARU	July 24, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct. 6, 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra. Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	JULY	5th
*S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	22nd
S.S. "CHINA"	SEP.	14th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	2nd
S.S. "CHINA"	JUNE	21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

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CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	June 9
TAMBA MARU	12,500	T. Sekine,	June 23

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. S. Koma,	July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May 30
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	June 3
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	June 11

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	May 31
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	June 4
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	June 7
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	June 11

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 8

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	June 10

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 3

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45
19.35			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central dep.	16 55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.03	148	dep.	Tsckow dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	‡		220		‡			5.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr.	Yenchowfu dep.	3.49	0 40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu arr.	3.39	0.02	12 48
16.30	6.55	3.15	377	dep.	Linchang dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	‡		420		‡			10.
5.40	9.00	4.37	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33		arr.	Pengpu dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.49	523	dep.	Pengpu arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	609	dep.	Chuchow dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.56	13.00	681	arr.	Pukow dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	S. Exp.	
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Tsuy arr.		14.15	6.50	
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North dep.		7.55	23.00	

Yenchowfu-Taianfu Branch Line					Linchang-Tsaochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.38	d. Linchang a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Taianfu d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsaochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. R. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. R. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Foreign Trade Convention Foresees New Era For U.S.

American Commercial Men Now Consider Markets Abroad Of First Importance

Chicago, April 24.—The most impressive thing about the national Foreign Trade Convention which opened here today is not that it is attended by nearly 1,500 delegates from all parts of the United States and representing nearly every branch of commercial endeavor, but that the attitude of a large majority of these men toward foreign business has undergone a marked change since the war brought the importance of a large foreign outlet for American products into sharp relief. The old attitude, which regarded export orders simply as a means of disposing of surplus stocks at the end of a season or of goods which could not be sold in this country, has almost entirely disappeared and its place is an eager desire to develop foreign markets, and even in a number of cases to give such business preference over domestic orders.

Foreign Business Important

The head of a large shoe manufacturing concern in the Middle West with whom I was talking today went so far as to say that he regarded it more necessary to get shipments through on time to foreign customers and to keep them properly supplied with their requirements than in the case of domestic customers. He pointed out that the customer in a distant land, speaking and reading a different language, could not be as familiar with conditions in the United States as the domestic buyer, and could not, therefore, as readily forgive delays or omissions which would seem to him inexcusable, but which might in fact be beyond the control of the manufacturer. To maintain the foreign buyers' good will and patronage, which so necessary now with the greater production capacity of American industries, he believed that no effort should be spared which would aid in facilitating the foreign customer getting "what he wants when he wants it."

Similarly, a paper manufacturer from central Pennsylvania who is attending the convention said that he believed the customer abroad required very different and much more careful "handling" than the buyer in this country. He called attention to the fact that beyond the boundaries of this country the American manufacturer ran into the competition of the manufacturers of other nations, that he had the world to beat and that the slightest dissatisfaction with either his goods or his service might lose him his customer to the manufacturer of another nation. The British paper manufacturer, and later the German, will make desperate efforts to regain his old markets and to capture new ones and American manufacturers who during the war have been favored with this highly sought business would not long be able to hold it unless they rendered the best of service.

Keen Appreciation Of Foreign Trade

Such opinions as these are not the exception among the delegates at the convention and serve to illustrate the keener appreciation of the value of foreign business that now exists among manufacturers throughout the country. Only a year ago such expressions would have been few and far between, and before the war they were practically unheard of. There are still, however, some manufacturers who, while awake to the value of an outlet in other countries for their products, have not yet been entirely purged of the old "take-it-or-leave-it" policy which was largely responsible for the ill repute in which American methods in foreign trade have been held.

Capt. Robert Dollar, president of the Robert Dollar Steamship Company, of San Francisco, said today that he had no fears for the future of American shipping if it were put on an equal footing with the shipping of other nations. He emphasised his belief, however, that unless American ship operators are allowed the same freedom of action which is permitted to ship owners in other countries, the new American merchant marine acquired during the war at such expense, could not successfully continue in competition with ships of foreign flags.

Shipping Program Inadequate

The continued lack of any definite idea as to what might be expected in the way of Government control of shipping, Capt. Dollar thought, placed a great hindrance on ship operators. They were unable, he pointed out, in view of the uncertainty which prevails, to make any plans for the future use of the ships now being operated by the Government or at the direction of the Government. He deplored this delay, coming as it did, when a keen scramble for the world's carrying trade was in prospect, had, in fact, already started. He pointed to the progress which was being made by Japanese and English shipping as an indication of the great need that existed for prompt action among American shipping interests.

Capt. Dollar deprecated statements made in certain quarters to the effect that the American shipping since the armistice had been competing occasionally with foreign shipping, and that the conditions which made this possible would continue indefinitely. To begin with, he said that this was not the case in every instance, and pointed to conditions on the Pacific as an illustration. Japanese ships, he maintained, not only carried the bulk of this country's transpacific business, but was in a position to control the situation.

Capt. Dollar Hopeful

Furthermore, Capt. Dollar believed that it was incorrect to suppose that the present abnormal conditions of ocean transportation would continue for more than a year or two, if, indeed, they lasted that long. He pointed to the fact that increased quantities of ocean tonnage were being raised each week, and that the large quantities of ocean freight which had piled up in all countries during the war to be shipped when peace came had nearly all been sent forward. Thus, competition was due to become keen very shortly, he said, and the ships with the high operating costs would be forced into the background.

While granting that in many cases British and certain other shipping was at present paying its seamen on a wage scale not far below that in force on American ships, Capt. Dollar said that the continuance of high wages on these foreign boats was most improbable. England already had made certain reductions, he pointed out, and more were to be expected shortly. He stated emphatically that American shipping must be prepared similarly to lower its operating costs in this and other ways if it is to hold its own on the high seas.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, June 3, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Friday, June 6, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

O.V.B. OLD GOOD VERY BEST
THE TEMPERANCE BEVERAGE SUPREME
Gande, Price & Co., Agents

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today.							
Japan & America, via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	10.30	10.00
Japan & America	Yamashiro M.	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Manila direct	Venezuela	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Dairy	Keelung M.	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Hongkong and Canton	Hsintah	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hankow	Loongwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Manila and Hongkong	Venezuela	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Japan & America, via Moji	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	12.30	12.00
Japan & America	Kumano M.	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada or U.S.A.	*Kumano M.	..	12.00	..	..	..	11.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kansu	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong	Chenan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, June 1.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Monday, June 2.							
Japan & America	Chikugo Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Hopsang	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Hopsang	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Japan Ports	Chikugo Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, June 5.							
United Kingdom, via Suez	†Stentor	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, June 6.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbirsk	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30

*To connect with s.s. Africa Maru leaving Yokohama on June 6.
† Parcels only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7.55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7.55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb.	15 —	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	16 —		Mitsuku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar.	20 —		Marie Barnard	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Apr.	6 —	Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr.	8 —	Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	W. & Co.
Apr.	22 —	Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	22 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	27 —	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	1 —	Japan	Fukuyo Maru	Jap.	
May	4 —	Tsingtao	Shinsei Maru 10	Jap.	S. Yoko
May	7 —	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
May	10 —	New York, etc.	St. Mihiel	Br.	D. & Co.
May	12 —	San Francisco	Korsnaes	Am.	S. & Dix.
May	13 —	Japan	Toyo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	13 —	Japan	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
May	13 —	River Ports	Javary	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
May	15 —	Japan	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	
May	15 —	Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap.	
May	16 —		Chienan	Chi.	T. W. C.
May	17 —		Tenri Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	18 —	River Ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	18 —	Hankow	Siangtan	Br.	B. & S.
May	20 —	Japan	Sanno Maru	Jap.	
May	20 —	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
May	21 —	Japan	Nagasa Maru	Jap.	T. W. C.
May	21 —	Japan	Taiten Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	22 —	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	23 —	San Francisco	Wergeland	Am.	S. & Dix.
May	23 —	Japan	Kohsho Maru	Jap.	
May	24 —		Senzan Maru	Jap.	
May	25 —	Hankow	Melan	Am.	Socony.
May	25 —	Tientsin, ports	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
May	25 —	Japan	Fuyo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	25 —	Japan	Asaka M.	Jap.	
May	26 —	River Ports	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	26 —	Japan	Dalnikalo M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	26 —		Akiba Maru	Jap.	
May	27 —	Hongkong	Namwo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
May	27 —	Japan	Yei Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
May	27 —	Japan	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May	27 —	Japan	Inushima M.	Jap.	
May	27 —	Tsingtau	Shinshu M.	Jap.	
May	27 —	River ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	28 —	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
May	28 —	Cruise	Chuentao	Chi.	Customs
May	28 —	Foochow	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
May	28 —	Chinwangtao	Shawshing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
May	28 —	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	28 —	Tacoma, etc.	Canada Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May	28 —	Japan	Tokushima M.	Jap.	
May	28 —	Hongkong	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	28 —		Broad Arrow	Am.	Socony.
May	28 —	River ports	Hwahlee	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	28 —	River ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
May	28 —	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
May	28 —	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
May	29 —	Singapore	Unda	Am.	Socony.
May	29 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
May	29 —	Chinwangtao	Hwahkun	Chi.	T.T.S.N. Co.
May	29 —	Nanking	Fukuyo Maru	Jap.	
May	29 —	Hongkong	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	29 —	Hongkong	Windbor	Am.	R.D. Co.
May	29 —	Hongkong	Chihaya Maru	Jap.	
May	29 —	Japan	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
May	29 —	Hankow	Luenyi	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	29 —	River ports	Loongwo	Br.	B. & S.
May	29 —	River ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	29 —	River ports	Tungshing	Br.	B. & S.
May	29 —	.....	Sansei Maru	Jap.	
May	29 —	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15 13	16 13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kaeling ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.36	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehsh ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chuagan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Chuagan ..... dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehsh ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kaeling ..... dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sicawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$625 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$445 S.
North China	Tls. 220
Union of Canton ...	Hk. 1050
Yangtsze	$235 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$160
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$150
Indo-China Pref....	
"Shell"	200/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 36 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10¾ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2¼
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$152 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 127 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 23¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 89 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$88 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 55
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 17 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 250 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 174 B.
Oriental	Tls. 88
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 182 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 33
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 11½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$159
Green Island	$7¼ B.
Langkats	Tls. 20 CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$121 B.
Llewellyn	$20
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6 S.
Weeks	$12½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
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Pathe's American Gazette | A Peach of a Comedy By Mack Sennett's Boys | Pathe's American Gazette

"HIS FIRST FALSE STEP"

Funny did you say? Why the night we tried it out the theatre cat fell off the circle laughing

Time and Prices as Usual -:- Booking at Robinson's

Northcliffe Speaks Mind On Premier Lloyd George

The London Times Calls Him Among Other Things Ignorant Of Issues

London, April 17.—The Times today under the heading "The Prime Minister's Apology," thus editorially replies to Premier Lloyd George's attack upon The Times in the House of Commons:

"Mr. Lloyd George essayed yesterday to give the House of Commons some idea of the manner in which he has been directing the work of the British delegation at the Peace Conference. He succeeded in the expectation and probably far beyond his own intention. One of his fellow members of the British delegation said recently that in the Council of Ten Mr. Lloyd George had spoken 'in his best Parliamentary style.'

"This he has often done, notably when he rejected the unanimous report of the Conference Commission on the frontiers of Poland and when he subsequently denounced the distinguished French writers who had ventured to criticise his attitude.

"Yesterday's performance in the House of Commons was by no means inferior in point of dignity, tact, wisdom and truthfulness to some of his oratorical exploits in Paris. How greatly they have conducted to hasten the making of that stern and righteous peace which the Allied peoples yearn for those who heard him yesterday and those who read him today will readily imagine.

Says Critics Moved Him

"A fortnight ago the position and prospects of the conference were so dark, partly though by no means entirely as the result of his tactics, that the keen alarm felt by many of his fellow delegates—British, Allied and Associated—found expression in the public press, particularly in The Times. Moved by these other signs of acute danger that threatened the cause of peace some 400 members of the House of Commons expressed their anxiety in a telegram to Lloyd George.

"Its effect was immediate, he rallied quickly to support the just demands of France and began, as our political correspondents in Paris observed, 'to keep a straight bat and play a straight game.' The senders of the telegram, therefore, deserve the thanks of the nation. As far as The Times is concerned, it received yesterday from the lips of Lloyd George the kind of thanks which in its long record of public service it has learned most to appreciate, since it is the kind least open to any suspicion of flattering intention.

Russian Policy Foremost

"Of these matters the British and Allied policy in regard to Russia stands foremost. Grave and complicated as the issue undoubtedly is Mr. Lloyd George handled it in a thoroughly 'parliamentary fashion.' He insisted upon the truism that 'there is no Russia,' but showed no appreciation of the truth that there is a Russian people and that next to the conclusion of an unsatisfactory peace the greatest interest of the Allied and Associated nations is that the Russian people shall be helped on its feet.

"He made a great play with the idea of a 'conquest of Russia,' though there never has been a serious question in any serious quarter of forming a huge Allied army to 'conquer Russia.' There has been the question and there is the question of helping patriotic Russians to help themselves and not denying and not disheartening them or driving them in despair into the arms of Germany by ill digested improvisations like the Prinkipo proposal.

"The best that can be said for this part of the Prime Minister's oration is that it was disingenuous, nor does his declaration that there has never been any question or recognising the Bolshevist government appear to have been made without mental reservation. It may be literally true that the definite proposal to recognise Lenin and Trotsky has never been formally discussed or put forward by the Council of Ten or the Council of Four, but he would be a hardy prevaricator who should maintain that the idea of giving some form of recognition to the Bolshevists as the de facto Government of Russia has not been assiduously discussed by the leading delegates in Paris and has not been strongly advocated by interested parties.

Gives Credit To France

"If it was abandoned or shelved before it could complete the moral discomfiture of friends of the Allies in Russia and of small nations 'living on the slopes of the Bolshevik volcano,' the result was due partly to the resistance of the French Government and partly to the prompt publicity that has aroused the Prime Minister's resentment.

"The policy of suporting the dwellers 'on the slopes of the volcano,' which Lloyd George announced may do something to check the flow of lava if it be adhered to and vigorously carried out, but it is accompanied by deplorable shortsightness and Parliamentary statements to the effect that we would rather see Russia Bolshevist than Britain bankrupt or belated apologies for the Prinkipo proposals, its value may be counteracted and its success jeopardized.

"In no portion of the Prime Minister's apologies did the weakness of his case stand more clearly revealed than in the reference to the great complexity of the problems which the conference had to deal. There had, he said, nearly been a quarrel between two Allied peoples over Teschen. 'How many members of this House ever heard of Teschen?' he asked.

"Lloyd George evidently judges the knowledge of the members of Parliament by the standard of his own ignorance. However much they may appreciate the compliment, they at least can plead they are not responsible delegates of the British Government at the Peace Conference.

Calls Him Ignorant

If Lloyd George, of whom it is correctly said by his colleagues in Paris that while he is able to read and write, he does neither, had studied an excellent memorandum proposed a month ago for the enlightenment of the Allied delegations by Polish and Czecho-Slovak experts he would know that the question of Teschen is in its way as important as that of the Saar Valley Basin. Had he furtner consulted the columns of The Times of years gone by he might have learned of the great properties formerly possessed in Teschen by Archduke Frederick, the wealthiest of the Austro-Hungarian archdukes and their sale to a great armaments firm.

"But he apparently cares for none of these things. Strong in his ignorance of other aspects of the Polish question that are at least indirectly clear with Teschen he made bold to reject the unanimous report of the conference experts on Poland, and went far by his attitude to weaken the spirit of the Polish people in their struggle against Bolshevism. Now he has learned from Premier Paderewski that the Poles are anti-Bolshevist. Did he not know it before his treatment of the Dantzig question rendered M. Paderewski's gallant fight against Bolshvism almost hopeless?

"The truth is Parliamentary politicians like Lloyd George ought not to have wasted weeks at the beginning of the conference by setting themselves up at Quai d'Orsay as a sort of primary school receiving elementary instructions in European politics and geography instead of appointing at the outset expert commissions to solve political and georgraphical problems in the light of the general principles governing peace which the conference leaders were alone competent to lay down.

"Toward the end of his erratic prodomo sua the British Prime Minister alluded to the pleasure he had felt when the English way of doing this was praised at the recent session of the conference.

"What sort of a thrill will his colleagues in Paris feel when they read of his performance yesterday with its half truths, palliations, its suppression and sugges-falsi, its false apologies and cheap rhetorical effects?

"They will note without amusement his evident care of his political position, his obvious desire not to give the House of Commons any trustworthy material upon which to judge him before the terms of peace have been communicated to the enemy. They will note the entire absence of any determination on his part to deal promptly and vigorously with the enemy in case the peace terms be rejected, they will also note his irate philipic against this journal, and on this point we are not concerned to answer him, beyond stating that at no point in his speech were his statements less accurate and less worthy.

"Our readers who know the tradition of The Times will not expect us to compete with 'the Prime Minister in 'parliamentary style.' The record of this journal during the crisis that preceded the war will bear closer examination than that of Mr. Lloyd George. Its record during the war is known and many who anticipated some points in his war record may require to be more fully known when a public service can be rendered by making them known and by showing that if the Allied peoples are now within sight of a tolerable peace it is in part at least because Lloyd George has had at some critical moments a 'bad press'.

"That time is not yet. Meanwhile The Times will continue undeviatingly to pursue its course of national service, looking neither to the right nor the left, striving to correct popular misapprehensions of ministerial ignorance, respecting no persons, being subservient to none and maintaining by honest, fearless publicity what it conceives to be the highest traditions of British journalism."

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(Continued from Page 7)

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Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

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